JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1906-1907

Letters Vol. 19

Shelf Vol. # 25

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L.E.C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Messrs Foster & Co.,
126 Beale Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Friends:

I send you a copy of the celebrated Churchill report. I wish you would read it carefully and especially pages 124 to 127 and 152 to 176, the same being the reply of Dr. Harris, late of the Bureau of Education, with regard to Churchill's report. While reading it if anything suggests itself to you that will help me answer the report kindly jot it down on paper and mail it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Mr. Eugene H. Bouton,
Prattville, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bouton:

I send you a copy of the Churchill report, with its savage and mean attack on Mr. Spriggs.

I wish you would look up the letters in your possession from Point Barrow and copy for me such extracts as will help me answer Mr. Churchill, and place Mr. Spriggs in a better and truer light. I will be glad for any suggestions you may send me with regard to the best answer to make Mr. Churchill.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.F.C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, R.C.S.,
Commanding Revenue Cutter "THETIS",
Nome, Alaska.

Dear Captain:

Mr. John D. Bigger has been appointed Government teacher at St. Lawrence Island. At Mr. Hamilton's suggestion he will be at St. Michael.

I trust that you will find it convenient to take Mr. Bigger on board and land him at St. Lawrence Island on your way south.

I await with great interest a report of your summer's cruise especially of your success in preventing some of the outrages, that have formerly been committed against the natives by the whaling fleet.

I enclose you a copy of the Churchill report and would call your attention to the reply of the Commissioner of Education to the charges made by Mr. Churchill. The reply of Dr. Harris will be found mainly of pages 124 to 127 and pages 152 to 176.

Thanking you for all the assistance that you have rendered us in our Alaska work, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

4

L.B.C.

Aug. 23, 1906.

Rev. A. F. Beard, D.D.,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Beard:

Yours of August 22, is before me and I rejoice to hear that you have prepared a sketch of the A.M.A. and H.M. work of the Congregational church in Alaska.

Kindly mail it to me at your convenience. Enclosed find my personal check of $10. for the same.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.
Washington, D. C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Mr. A. E. Karlson,
Unalakleet, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of the celebrated Churchill report. You will find a reply to the same on pages 124 to 127 and 152 to 176 by Dr. Harris.

As I expect to make a reply later on I wish you would send me suggestions and especially your own reply to the insinuations against the management of your reindeer station. Please attend to this at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.
Washington, D. C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Mr. J. H. Kilbuck, (Wainwright-)
Barrow, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of the celebrated Churchill report. You will find a reply to the same on pages 124 to 127 and 152 to 176 by Dr. Harris.

As I expect to make a reply later on I wish you would send me suggestions and especially your own reply to the insinuations against the management of your reindeer station. Please attend to this at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.
Washington, D. C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Mr. James V. Geary,
Kotzebue, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of the celebrated Churchill report. You will find a reply to the same on pages 124 to 127 and 152 to 176 by Dr. Harris.

As I expect to make a reply later on I wish you would send me suggestions and especially your own reply to the insinuations against the management of your reindeer station. Please attend to this at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.

Washington, D. C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Mr. S. R. Spriggs,
Barrow, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of the celebrated Churchill report. You will find a reply to the same on pages 124 to 127 and 152 to 176 by Dr. Harris.

As I expect to make a reply later on I wish you would send me suggestions and especially your own reply to the insinuations against the management of your reindeer station. Please attend to this at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.
Washington, D. C.

Sept. 5, 1906.

Rev. Tolef L. Brevig,
Reindeer Station,
Teller, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Brevig:

I enclose you a copy of the celebrated Churchill report. You will find a reply to the same on pages 124 to 127 and 152 to 176 by Dr. Harris.

As I expect to make a reply later on I wish you would send me suggestions and especially your own reply to the insinuations against the management of your reindeer station. Please attend to this at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Sept. 6, 1906.

Rev. R. S. Holmes, D.D.,
214 Soth Fifth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Much obliged for yours of September 4th. I agree with you that perhaps it is best at present to say nothing in our church papers concerning the scandulous charges. They had gone into so many of the secular papers of the country east and west, that I thought possibly it might be well to make a sweeping denial without entering into particulars, especially as charges are made against the Presbyterian church as well as myself, but I am contented to let the matter drop.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

BYH.

Sept. 6, 1906.

Mr. Charles Hallock,
Plainfield,
Mass.

Dear Mr. Hallock:

Your welcome letter of September 4th is received, also the valuable pamphlet on the Caribou which I value very highly. I saw a copy soon after it was issued and was so pleased with it that I reprinted it in the Appendix of the Annual Report on the Introduction of Reindeer, 1903. I am just as much obliged to you and greatly value having an extra copy of the pamphlet. It is always a pleasure to meet you and I hope to see you next winter.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen. Agent of Education in Alaska.

BYH.

Sept. 6, 1906.

Mr. Eugene Stock,
Secretary of Church Missionary Society,
Church Mission House,
Salisbury Square, London, England.

My dear Mr. Stock:

I thank you very much for a copy of the Proceedings of the Church Mission Society for 1905-6. Also for the printed letters which you sent me from the missionaries in northern North America. I greatly value them and save them for binding into volumes. They are a great help to us in the way of suggestions as the work among the Eskimo in Canada and the United States is very similar.

Rejoicing in the wonderful success of your great Missionary Society, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

BYH.

September 6,1906

Dr. Lowell M. McAfee,
President of Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear Doctor:

Much obliged for your recent letter with regard to Healy in which you suggest that I intrust the money for support to himself in quarterly payments. Please make a careful estimate and advise how much to send him quarterly.

I hope the College is opening prosperously this fall.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

BYH.

Sept. 6, 1906.

Mr. N. Healy Wolfe,

Park College,

Parkville, Mo.

My dear Son:

Your letter of August 23rd from Bear Creek, Minnesota, is received. If your summer's work has not been as profitable as you anticipated pecuniarily, I hope it has proved profitable to your health and to the strengthening of your religious life. I am thinking this year of commencing to send the money for your expenses directly to yourself each quarter, as it is important that you should learn the proper expenditure of money and also to learn how to economize in the spending of money. The money which I send you is partly from myself and partly from the children of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. This latter money means often times a great deal of self-denial of the young people of that church, and should be met with self-denial on your part. On this account it is probable that I will not consider it best for you to visit the Carlisle school during its commencement. The commencement occurs during your term time at Park, and I feel that it would be both unwise and wrong for you to neglect your studies sufficiently long to go to Carlisle, make a visit and return. One of the important lessons that you can learn in college is self-denial. It will help you not only through all your college days, but all your days after you get out from college and are thrown entirely upon your own resources. I am always glad to hear of your well doing and mortified when I hear of some things that you ought not to have done. Remember that you are having a much better chance to get an education than the majority of your class mates.

Wishing you great success in your school work, I remain,

Affectionately your adopted father,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 8, 1906.

Rev. Morris D. Edwards, D.D.,
423 Laurel Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Dr. Edwards:

Some weeks ago the Board of Home Missions in New York, invited me as their agent to attend the Synod of Minnesota and make a Home Mission address to which I gladly consented. I regret to say, however, that I now find that my health will not permit my visiting Minneapolis next month and have so notified Dr. Thompson, in order that he may make other arrangements.

I scarcely need say to you the very great disappointment this is to me. As I commenced my first Mission work in Minnesota in 1859 and received my training for the work in that State, I was looking forward with great pleasure to meeting the brethren after the lapse of so many years, but God's plans seem to be otherwise and I will not be able to be present.

Praying that you may have a profitable session of Synod with a quickening of interest in all your churches, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

L.M.C.

Sept. 8, 1906.

Rev. Chas L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

A few weeks ago I consented to address the Synod of Wisconsin and Minnesota in the interest of the Board of Home Missions.

I find now that my general health will not permit my making the two addresses mentioned. I had great difficulty in keeping up during the General Assembly and find that upon the whole I am in poorer health now than then. I can not tell you how great the disappointment is to me.

When I left the old Presbytery and Synod of Albany in which I was born, brought up, licensed and ordained, after a year in foreign missions among the Chocktaws, I united with the Presbytery of Winnebago at the beginning of my mission work and training. The Presbytery of Winnebago sent me to La Crescent, Hokah and vicinity in Minnesota. In the fall of 1859, I was a member of the Synod of Wisconsin, my first Synod in Home Missions and at that meeting was transferred from the Presbytery of Winnebago to that of Chippewa and the Presbytery of Chippewa was given not only its own field in northwestern Wisconsin but an area of country in Minnesota 60 miles north and south and 200 miles east and west. This movement of the Synod of Wisconsin cut the Synod of Iowa north in two, leaving the Presbytery of St. Paul separated from the other Presbyteries of the Synod of Iowa north.

As Wisconsin and Minnesota were the schools in which I was trained to Home Missions, 47 years ago, you can well realize with what longing and pleasurable interest I looked forward to a visit to those two Synods. The plans of God, however, seem to be otherwise and I respectfully ask you to find some one to take my place.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 8, 1906.

Rev. Chas. A. Adams,
Crandon, Wis.

Dear Brother Adams:

I am sorry to write you that my health is so bad that I will be unable to visit and address the Synod of Wisconsin on October 9th, as I had aggreed to last spring.

This is a very great disappointment to me as I was counting on a great pleasure and privilege to meet again the Synod of Wisconsin, after an absence of 47 years. It was with great desire that I looked forward to the pleasure and the privilege of attending the Synod.

When I left the Synod of Albany where I was born, brought up, licensed and ordained, the first Synod to which I belonged in my Home Mission work was that of Wisconsin.

In the summer of 1859 I united by certificate and examination with the Presbytery of Winnebago, and was recommended by them to the Board of Domestic Missions (O.S.) for a commission as Secretary of Missions to LaCrescent, Hokah, Minnesota and vicinity at a salary of $300 per year. In the fall of '59 I was a member of the Synod of Wisconsin. As the Presbytery of Chippewa had become reduced to two churches and three ministers, the Rev. David C. Lyon of Winona, and myself, were transferred from the Presbytery of Winnebago and placed in that of Chippewa. By this transfer the Synod of Wisconsin quietly incorporated within its own bounds a slice of Minnesota, 60 miles north and south and 200 miles east and west out of the Synod of Iowa north, practically cutting the Synod into two parts and separating the Presbytery of St. Paul from its sister Presbyteries in the Synod. However, the following year the General Assembly in creating the Synod of Minnesota took the Presbytery of Chippewa, covering a large slice of western and northwestern Wisconsin and placed it in the new Synod of Minnesota, thus the commencement of my Home Mission work and training was under the jurisdiction of the Synod of Wisconsin. I have always counted it a very good providence, for which I have been devoutly thankful that I was placed under such good tuition and received such a thorough training in the foundation principles in Home Missions, first under the Synod of Wisconsin and then under the Synod of Minnesota. Thus all unconscious to myself, I was being trained by God to the work to which he called me in 1869, which by His blessing established Presbyterianism from Iowa to Nevada and from Nebraska to Alaska. You can thus readily see how great a disappointment it is to me not to be able to meet with my old home Synod. after an absence of nearly 50 years.

Please convey my regrets to the Synod.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

BYH.

Sept. 10, 1906.

Mrs. Priscilla Walton,
Kivalina, Kotzebue P. O.,
Alaska.

Madam:

I mail you a copy of the celebrated report of Mr. Frank C. Churchill. I wish you would read it carefully and mail me a reply to his statements and with regard to Kivalina. Also, if you know with regard to any other particulars of Alaska send me a statement with regard to those also. In the printed Report, pages 124 to 133, and 152 to 176 you will find the reply of Dr. Harris, late Commissioner of Education.

Hoping you may have a prosperous year in your school, and with regards to your husband and Miss Kivalina, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

BYH.

Sept. 10, 1906.

Mr. A. N. Evans,
Wales, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I send you the report of Mr. Frank C. Churchill and the reply of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, the latter on pages 124 to 133 and 152 to 176. I hope you will read the report carefully and take notes as you read commenting on different portions, then mail me at your earliest convenience a copy of your notes or comments.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

BYH. 7411.

Sept. 10, 1906.

Mrs. H. R. Young,
Long Beach,
California.

Dear Friend:

Yours of August 28th is at hand. I regret to say that Dr. A. Estock has declined going to Unga and the Bureau has appointed Miss Hannah E. Breece. Miss Breece was a very successful teacher among the Aleuts at Afognak Island for two years and I am sure she will do most excellent work at Unga. A copy of the Appropriation Bill has been sent you, also Mrs. Aikan of Cincinnati. In sending notices to your Missionary Magazine allow me to suggest that you do not speak of my appointing missionaries as Government teachers. There are certain people that are very much offended when they see that any thing is being done for a mission. I noticed in a paragraph in the Home Missions that Mr. and Mrs. Sellon are mentioned as missionaries of your society, and then the next line says that I have appointed one of them a Government teacher. As we have to be as wise as serpents in this work allow me to suggest that it would have been better to have said that the Society had sent Mrs. Sellon as Missionary to Sinuk and that I, or the Bureau of Education, had appointed a Government teacher without specifying that they were a missionary, or non-missionary. I speak of this for the future that we may

may not stir up any more opposition than is necessary to the work.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

During the nine months for which Mr Sellon is paid by the Gov't he is not your missionary, but a Gov't teacher.

Outside of school however he as a private citizen can do as much mission work he has the disposition to do.

L.E.C.

Sept. 12, 1906.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
126 Beale Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

I overlooked last evening enclosing Mr. Evan's check payable to yourselves for $573.30. I now forward it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Sept. 12, 1906.

Mr. Chas. Hallock,

Plainfield, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hallock:

Yours of September 10, is received, and I shall be very glad to get the Alaska Memorabilia which you have to spare, and I send you half-a-dozen penalty slips,.each of which will bring four pounds.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

s/l.

Sept. 12, 1906.

Mr. George Grantham Bain,
15 Park Row,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of yesterday asking for photograph is received. It gives me pleasure to enclose the same in this letter.

Very truly yours,

Gen. Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure: [illegible]
[illegible]

BYH.

Sept. 13, 1906.

Mr. Wm. O. Anderson,
Recorder of the Winona Assembly and Schools,
P. O. Winona Lake, Indiana.

Sir:

Yours of September 5th is received. I have looked up the loan and can not find any coupon interest. There were some bonds given to me as collateral security that have coupons, but they only bear a five per cent interest and my loan is a six per cent. Kindly look it up and send me interest check.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~Gen. Agent of Education in Alaska.~~

BYH.

Sept. 12, 1906.

William H. McClellan,
41 East Market St.,
York, Pa.

My dear Mr. McClellan:

Your congratulations of the 10th are received. Please accept thanks for the same.

With regard to the travelling expenses I do not find any statement upon my memorandum book with regard to it. If your church did not pay it then possibly the Rev. Mr. Shields, Moravian Church, may have paid it. I wish you would callhim up on the phone and ascertain.If he did not pay it then it has probably not been paid.

With kind remembrance to Mrs. McClellan, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen. Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.B.C.

Sept. 13, 1906.

Mr. W. H. McClellan,
41 East Market Street,
York, Pa.

My dear Brother:

I have just received a circular from Julius Christensen & Company, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, offering an investment in the "York Haven Water and Power Company, six per cent sinking fund gold bonds".

I have a few hundred dollars saving in the bank which I would like to invest safely at six per cent. Can you tell me anything about the trustworthyness of the firm of Christensen & Co.

What is more important, are you acquainted with the "York Haven Water and Power Company"?

Would you consider it a safe investment?

With the small amount of money that I have for leaving my children, I am anxious not to lose any by poor investments.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Sept. 13, 1906.

Rev. Jacob Wideman,
Clifton Heights, Pa.

My dear Brother:

Yours of the 12, asking for a copy of Churchill's report on conditions in Alaska is received.

I greatly regret that I have no copies at my disposal that I can send you. I have been able to secure but five copies from the Secretary of the Interior, and these have all been sent to parties in Alaska who were attacked by Mr. Churchill's report and who I felt were entitled to a copy in order that they might answer the malicious charges that had been made. I have been able to secure a few additional copies for the purpose from Congressmen and I am sure that you can secure a copy in the same way. Write any Congressman that you are acquainted with, but the Congressman from your section even though you do not know him and ask him to send you a copy of "S. Doc. No. 483, 59th Cong. 1st session", the same being Mr. Churchill's report.

When you receive it I hope you will read if through carefully and especially note the reply of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, late Commissioner of Education, which will be found on pages 124 - 127 and 152 - 176, printed in the same pamphlet.

I enclose you the articles published in the "Evening Star" of August 23rd. The one in the "Washington Times" is practically the same thing. My reply which you will find in the "Star" was not a full answer to the Churchill report, but to an attack made on the basis of the Churchill report in the "New York World".

Yes our friends of Seminary days are rapidly passing away and I have practically outlived the majority of my generation. My wife is celebrating to-day the 71st anniversary of her birth. I was 72 years of age last May.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosures.

7527. L.E.C.

Sept. 13, 1906.

Rev. John L. Gage,
501 West Burlington Street,
Fairfield, Iowa.

My dear Brother:

Your letter to the Secretary of the Interior has been sent to my desk for a reply.

I regret that I cannot send you a copy of Churchill's report, as I have been unable to secure a sufficient number of copies to send one to all of the men whom the report attacks in Alaska, but if you will write to your Congressman and ask him to send you "Senate Doc No. 483, 59th Cong. 1st Sess", he will send you Mr. Churchill's report. When you get it, read it carefully. In the same report is the reply to Mr. Churchill's insinuations by Dr. William T. Harris, late Commissioner of Education. Dr. Harris' reply will be found on pages 124 - 127 and 152 - 176. It is probable that after I hear further from Alaska I may also make a reply myself. In the meantime I send you a copy of a reply which I made to an attack of the "New York World".

Mrs. Jackson is celebrating to-day her 71st birthday anniversary. We are all in about usual health.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Sept. 13, 1906.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary, Board of Home Missions,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of September 12th is received and I am very glad that Dr. Dixon can take my place in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

I note what you say, that you have written to the President on the Churchill report and am glad that you have written to the President on the subject. If it is a proper thing to do I have a request to make. I wish you would send me a copy of the letter which you sent to the President on the subject.

I enclose you a copy of a letter from Judge Peele, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims and ex-congressman from Indiana, but for many years on the bench, a man that has been trained to weigh evidence. You will see his estimate of the Churchill report as well as Dr. Harris' answer.

The points that you indicate in regard toDr. Harris' answer are such as he intentionally left untouched. It is possible that in my answer later in the season I may bring out the points that Dr. Harris could not well touch upon. I am waiting to hear from some of the men in Alaska. I understand that Dr. Campbell of St. Lawrence Is.

Sheldon Jackson

who, with his wife has come out for a rest, until they can return in the summer of 1907, makes a fine impression before church audiences. Permit me to suggest that you have Miss Fraser or Dr. Noble get up a few meetings in California with Dr. Campbell as speaker. The Woman's Board of Home Missions will then be able to judge whether it would not further their interests to have him come East and spend a couple of months during the late fall or winter in visiting the churches. He has had a thrilling experience, which if he knows how to tell, and I think he does, will enthuse any audience. It would do him good to come East. His address is Santa Barbara, Cal., R.F.D.,No. 2. I wish the ladies would consider taking him up next year as their missionary at St. Lawrence Island, and allowing the Bureau of Education to send in another man as Government teacher. I have felt all along that there ought to be two men at that station, as it is probably the most inaccessable mission station in the world.

I hope to attend the Mohonk Conference next month and to see you there also.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

Sheldon Jackson

COPY. L.E.C.

Braddock Heights, Md.
Aug. 26, 1906.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

I have read the socalled report of Mr. Churchill, based as it is on sought rumors at stations while waiting for the next boat.

That any one free to act on his own judgment, should presume to make such a report is explicable only on the theory that a different policy had been determined upon and facts are wanting to justify it. That Mr. Churchill was misled by the enemies of the administration of the Bureau of Education and particularly of your part in it, is evident from the tenor and tone of the report, though he does, perhaps unwittingly, approve of the very purpose for which the reindeer were introduced, i.e., for the training and benefit of the natives. No doubt designing white men who want to speculate off the reindeer and reap all the profit therefrom possible, including the food so bountifully supplied by Gov. free from cost, are busy spreading rumors detrimental to the policy of the Bureau.

The innuendos respecting the use of Government money to aid in building up Pres. Missions, will find no lodgment in the minds of men familiar with the policy of the Government some years ago in giving financial aid to missions particularly as the Pres. Ch. was the first as I recalled, to decline further aid from the Government. Nor will the charge that reindeer have been given away be believed by any honest men when it is shown that the Government has been saved many many thousands of dollars in the care of the reindeer while at the same time carrying out the policy respecting the benefit to the natives. But neither I nor any one else need dwell on these things for Dr. Harris in his response to the report published therewith, has not only answered every adverse criticism or rumor, but has absolutely torn away every prop upon which the report is based - I feel sure that neither the Congress nor the President will be misled, in the face of what Dr. Harris and you say, even though the Secretary may have been by designing and selfish men.

While honest and well meaning men are liable to make mistakes both in theory and in practice, I am sure that when the purpose of the management both of the schools and the reindeer are known, it will be conceded that behind it all has been faithful, conscientious men who were guided by prayerful consideration, whose devotion to public duty will repel any charge of neglect - On the contrary in the furnace of conscience you will be acquit as well done.

The report or response of Dr. Harris bears all the marks of absolute truthfulness and upon that you can afford to rest even while approaching the Judge of us all.

I am glad to have read the report and Dr. Harris' response thereto as well as your convincing reply.

God in His own good time and way will make the truth known and when He does your enemies will be the first to congratulate you and Dr. Harris for your most wise and economical ~~admixixtxxx~~ administration of affairs in Alaska.

Will see you further about this on my return and anything I can do will be cheerfully done.

Mrs. Peele getting along nicely. On Saturday next we will go to Chattolanee, fourteen miles west of Baltimore on the Northern Central R.R.

Mrs. Peele joins me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. Jackson. By the way Mrs. Peele read Dr. Harris' report and yours published in the "Star" and quite agrees with me.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Stanton J. Peele.

L.E.C.

Sept. 14, 1906.

Rev. Paul de Schweinitz,
280 Church Street,
Bethlehem, Pa.

Dear Dr. de Schweinitz:

Please accept thanks for two copies of the "Moravian" for September 12, containing my reply to some of Churchill's statements.

We have just heard that Mr. Hamilton has reached Nome on his return from the Arctic.

Rick

Mr. [illegible] when last heard from at Seattle, was awaiting the departure of the expedition to the Kuskokwim and talking about going by the way of the Yukon river and crossing the portage, which I hope he will do, for unless the expedition gets started shortly, they will not get up the river this season.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Sept. 17, 1906.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley,
Mohonk Lake,
Ulster County, N. Y.

My dear friend Smiley:

The Rev. James E. Gilbert, D.D., President of the National Society of Religious Education, who takes much interest in the education and Christian civilization of the Indians, greatly desires to be present at our Indian Conference next month. If you have any room for him I think it would be of interest to have him present. He is a man of wide influence in the United States.

His address is, 1503, R. Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

E.N.C.

Sept. 17, 1906.

Mr. Edwin M. Ellis,
Helena, Mont.

Dear Brother:

Yours of September 12, is received. I regret to say that I am unable to send you a copy of Churchill's report but you can probably secure a copy by writing to one of the Congressmen from your State. You will write them for(Senate Doc. 483, 59th Cong. 1st sess.)

I enclose you a copy of my reply to a newspaper article based on the charges contained in Churchill's report. On pages 124 - 127 and 152 - 176, in Churchill's report you will find the reply of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, late Commissioner of Education.

Get one of your Helena papers to publish one of the articles enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson (S.)

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

7858 L.E.C.

Sept. 17, 1906.

Rev. John L. Gage,
Fairfield, Iowa.

Dear Brother Gage:

Your letter of September 12, to the Commissioner of Education, has been sent to my desk for a reply.

I wrote you a few days ago that I was unable to procure for you a copy of Churchill's report, but sent you a newspaper copy of my reply to an attack in the "New York World", based on Churchill's report. It is the best that I can do for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson (S)

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

7762. L.E.C.

Sept. 17, 1906.

Rev. Donald A. MacKenzie,
Chehalis, Wash.

Dear Brother:

Your letter of September 5, to the Secretary of the Interior asking for Churchill's report has been sent to my desk for a reply. I greatly regret to say that I am unable to get copies sufficient of Mr. Frank Churchill's report to send to the men in Alaska whom he has attacked. The "New York World " last month came out with a flaming article based on Mr. Churchill's report. I send you a copy of my reply to the same. I now expect to reply to Mr. Churchill's report next winter when I can secure some important information from Alaska.

I have sent a copy of Churchill's report to Mr. F. H. Whitworth Seattle, Washington, who is on a committee of the Synod of Washington to procure information on this subject, his copy will be present at Synod.

If you will write to Mr. Cushman or to either of the Washington Senators they can send you a copy.

Again regretting that I can not send you a copy, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
(S)

L.E.C.

Sept. 19, 1906.

Rev. Chas. A. Adams,
Stated Clerk of the Synod of Wisconsin,
Crandon, Wisconsin.

Dear Brother:

I have been so much better for the past week that I do not know but what I can yet fill my invitation to the Synod of Wisconsin. I will talk it over with my wife to-night and possibly be able to telegraph you to-morrow.

I was over in New York yesterday and find that Dr. Dixon, who was to have taken my place, at the Synod can not do so. Consequently I begin to feel that I ought to take it myself.

Yours of the 14th received this morning and I am much obliged to you for your kindly words.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 19, 1906.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

In gathering up my papers yesterday afternoon from my table, I find that I gathered up yours also, you see how natural it is to "graft." However, I make restitution by returning you your letter and add to it a copy of the hearing of Dr. Harris before the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, which I also intended leaving with you.

I am feeling so much better during the last few days, that I am not certain but that I can take Wisconsin and Minnesota in October. I will talk it over with my wife to-night and let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

2 Enclosures.

(COPY)

Sept. 14th, 1906.

To the President,

Sir:-

Please accept my thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me, some time ago, a copy of the report of Mr. Churchill on school service and reindeer in Alaska. I received it during my vacation. I have just recently returned and I beg now to write you frankly, as I know you would desire me to do, my opinion of its statements.

It is a prejudiced statement almost from beginning to end. For example, the report abounds in sneers at missions and missionary management, and reflects at several points on our own representatives. The desire to exhmine impartially would surely have led the special agent, before publishing such statements to the country, to come to this office and get whatever facts we might have to present.

He did come to our Treasurer to inquire about reindeer in Alaska. He did not, however, introduce himself as an agent of the Government but in an anonymous way asked blind questions and it was only toward the close of the interview that our Treasurer ascertained that he was a government representative. His first duty it seems to me, in view of the facts he supposed he had discovered, could have been to come to us me and ask us me what we had to say concerning them. This he did not do.

Again, on page 67 he publishes a letter from Harry P. Corser, containing a general attack on the teachers in southeaster Alaska and on Park College, a Presbyterian institution. It is full of statements which bear on their face the evidence of the animus which dictated the letter. The writer was dismissed from our service and has since been availing himself of every opportunity to discredit the work. That Mr. Churchill should have inserted this letter with apparent approval is cause for painful surprise.

This much in illustration of the prejudiced character of the report.

The report relates largely to the reindeer question. I believe that the reindeer business has been on the whole well managed. I believe that Dr. Harris' rejoinder to Mr. Churchill shows that the handling of it through the missions has been a decided economy to the Government. I believe that the fact that the Government has not as many reindeer as the special agent supposed it should have, so far from being an indictment of the management of the reindeer business, is to its credit. If I understand the purpose of the Government, it was not to accumulate herds of reindeer but to see them transferred to the natives for their benefit. This has been done.

But as at only two of our stations have reindeer ever been used, it is important for me to consider that phase of the report only in so far as it relates to those two stations. They are Point Barrow and St. Lawrence Island.

First, Point Barrow. He refers to our mission at Point Barrow as the "so-called" Presbyterian mission.

We have had a missionary there since 1894. Since that date we have paid his salary except the year 1898-99, during whic period he was paid by the Government. The year following, Mr. Sprig was sent to represent the Government and the support of Dr. Marsh, who had formerly been our missionary, was again assumed by our Board. When Dr. Marsh returned to the States Mr. Spriggs was appointed missionary, from April first, 1905. This much as to the fact of the mission.

Now as to its conduct: Mr. Churchill accuses Mr. Spriggs repeatedly of having received two salaries - one from the Government and one from our Board. There has been no such duplication of salaries. As the vessel goes to Point Barrow only once a year it has been impossible to keep Mr. Spriggs advised as we could in any other mission station; from which fact it appears that he was in the service of the Government for a few months before he knew he had been transferred to our service. Under the circumstances it was impossible that it should be otherwise. The fact affords no jus ground for an accusation.

The special agent also accuses Mr. Spriggs of having made a contract with the Government for carrying mails to Kotzebue and of having received seven hundred and thirty-five dollars for lightering goods from a stranded vessel.

Mr. Spriggs has not been heard from. Mr. Churchill however admits that Mr. Spriggs stated that he had used most of the funds so received in payment of the natives who did the work. Whether a missionary is at liberty to add anything to his income by special labor may be a question, but it can scarcely be a question that such reflections on a missionary are not in line with the purpose for which the Government sent Mr. Churchill to Alaska.

Again, as to the reindeer question at Point Barrow, the special agent repeatedly affirms that there were reindeer there belonging to the Presbyterian Board.

The Presbyterian Board has never owned a deer. Not only so, but we have refused - as Dr. Harris in his reply shows - to go into the reindeer business in any form whatever. We have permitted our missionary at Point Barrow, on account of the isolation of his station, to use the reindeer loaned to him by the Government, but he has abundantly paid for the loan of such deer by obtaining native supplies for apprentices and helping them in their work. I beg to call your attention to Dr. Harris' reply on this subject on page 160.

The reindeer business has never benefitted our mission stations in the slightest. The help of the missions in those lonely regions, in directing the use of the reindeer, has been a decided economy to the Government.

Second, as to St. Lawrence Island: In the report of the special agent (page 59) he says the Presbyterian Board claims to own buildings on St. Lawrence Island, but that the officers of the ship had told him that everything belonged to the United States.

He therefore discredits our claim and that, too, on the statement of the officers of the ship upon which he was sailing. In his first supplemental report)pages 88-89) he refers to the matter again, giving the impression that the claim of the Board of Home Missions is a doubtful claim. But in his second supplementa report (page 112) he is satisfied that the Presbyterian Board paid tw thousand dollars for the buildings.

A careful investigator should not be obliged to make three inharmonious statements in the same report regarding a single matter.

Again, the special agent repeatedly refers to our work on the island as an "imaginary mission" (pages 88 and 112) and claims that we have never done any work there whatever.

In 1894 we began paying the salary of a missionary paying two thousand dollars annually until 1898. That year Mr. Doty was appointed for part of the year, and in 1900 the missionary in charge was appointed government teacher, since which time we have assumed no part of the salary; partly because of the difficulty of securing a missionary for that far-away station, and partly because of a growing conviction that the government teacher - an earnest, christian man - was, in view of other claims upon us, sufficient for the small company of people on that desolate island.

In view of the fact, however, that we own property on the island and that since 1894 we have paid more than eight thousand dollars for the support of a missionary there, Mr. Churchill's sneers at the "imaginary mission" may be passed over in silence.

In conclusion, the Board of Home Missions greatly regrets that it did not have an opportunity to confer with Mr. Churchill concerning the serious allegations he makes, involving some of our representatives. It would have saved him from numerous errors and you from the burden of this letter.

We do not feel called upon to defend the administration of educational affairs in Alaska, as conducted by the Bureau of Education and by Dr. Sheldon Jackson in particular. I may be permitted to say, however, that Dr. Jackson stands so high in the estimation of the Presbyterian Church Board and of a vast outside public, his devotion to the cause of missions and to the natives of Alaska is so generally recognized, that his character will not suffer by the report of the special agent of the Government.

With sentiments of highest regard, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Chas. L. Thompson.

Secretary.

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions,

New York, N. Y.

L.E.C.

Sept. 19, 1906.

Manager of "The Interior",
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for your ringing editorial, in the edition of September 13th.

Please send me 50 copies together with bill for the same.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt. Education for Alaska.

Washington, D. C.

Sept. 20, 1906.

Rev. Charles Adams,

Crandon, Wisconsin.

If you have not made other arrangements I can address Synod. Am better. Dr. Dixon can not come. Telegraph if you still wish me.

Sheldon Jackson

L.A.N.C.

Sept. 20, 1906.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

After conferring with my wife I have agreed to visit the Synods of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as originally intended and make the Home Mission address, and have so written Rev. Chas. Adams, stated clerk of the Synod of Wisconsin, unless he has perfected other arrangements that will not be convenient for him to change. I have also written Dr. Edwards, S. C. of the Synod of Minnesota.

The last few days I have been decidedly better.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

W.B.C.

Sept. 20, 1906.

Rev. Chas A. Adams,
Stated Clerk, Synod of Wisconsin,
Crandon, Wis.

My dear Brother:

I have just been to New York and find that Dr. Dixon who was to have taken my place at the Synod of Wisconsin and Minnesota has been compelled to change his plans.

I have been improving in health so rapidly for the last week or ten days, that I feel now it will be safe to agree to deliver the addresses, that I was expected to give at the two Synods; consequently I have telegraphed you this morning that if you have not completed other arrangements for the Home Mission address, you may expect me for Tuesday, October 9th.

If you have not already done so, kindly telegraph me whether this is agreeable to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 20, 1906.

Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, D.D.,
423 Laurel Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Dr. Edwards:

Some time since the Board of Home Missions requested me to represent them at the coming meeting of the Synod of Minnesota, which I agreed to do. Afterward my health was so precarious that I begged off, and it was arranged that Dr. Dixon should visit the Synod. It is now ascertained that Dr. Dixon can not come, and being in better health myself I have agreed to come,

I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting the brethren of my old home Synod.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.F.S.

Sept. 20, 1906.

Mr. William H. McClellan,
41 East Market Street,
York, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 17th enclosing $10. for travelling expenses is received. Please accept thanks for the same. Also accept thanks for information concerning which I wrote you.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D. C. Sept. 21, '06.

Rev. Charles Adams,
Crandon, Wisconsin.

Can speak Madison October ninth, if you wire me after receiving my letter of to-day.

Sheldon Jackson.

Paid.

L.E.C.

Sept. 21, 1906.

Rev. M. D. Edwards, D.D.,
423 Laurel Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Dr. Edwards:

On Tuesday last I was in New York and Dr. Thompson informed me that Dr. Dixon could not visit the Synod of Minnesota this fall. Accordingly I wrote you yesterday that I could come. This morning I received a letter from Dr. Thompson that matters have been rearranged so that Dr. Dixon can visit the Synod of Minnesota in the interest of Home Missions. Accordingly there will be no need of my coming.

Very sincerely yours,
Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 21, 1906.

Rev. Chas. A. Adams,
Crandon, Wis.

Dear Brother Adams:

I wrote you yesterday that being in better health than a few weeks ago I could address the Synod of Wisconsin, if you had not made other arrangements which would interfere.

On Tuesday last I was in New York and Secretary Thompson informed me that Dr. Dixon could not visit the Synods of Wisconsin and Minnesota. This morning I received a letter from Dr. Thompson, that they have arranged for Dr. Dixon to address the Synod of Wisconsin and also that of Minnesota.

The original invitation from your Synod I understood to have [illegible] no relation to the annual visit of the Secretaries of the Board. After Dr. Thompson found in the summer that I was to address your Synod, he asked me also to speak in behalf of the Board of Home Missions. When a few weeks ago I felt unable to go, they then arranged with Dr. Dixon, then last Tuesday informed me that Dr. Dixon could not go. This morning a letter informs me that the matter has been rearranged and that Dr. Dixon will go. Under the circumstances I do not know whether it is still the wish of the Synod that I should come and give the address originally intended for the evening of October 9, but will wait to know your pleasure in the matter. If you still wish it, I can come, but if it does not seem best to have two addresses on Home Missions, I am content to not come.

I shall wait to hear from you before taking further action.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Since writing the above, I have received your telegram of to-day. After reading this letter, if you still wish me to come on & address synod on the evening of the 9th, wire me and D.V. I will be present. S.J.

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L.E.C.

Sept. 22, 1906.

Rev. M. D. Edwards, D.D.,
423 Laurel Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Dr. Edwards:

Another edition of my daily mail. This morning Dr. Chas L. Thompson, Board of Home Missions, writes that Dr. Dixon will not be present at the Synod of Minnesota and that they expect me to represent the Board at that time. I will speak at the Synod of Wisconsin on Tuesday night, October 9th and can take the first train to Minneapolis during the night if necessary.

If you have any conception of when I will be called upon to speak at Minneapolis, let me know as it will make some difference in my travelling between Madison and Minneapolis.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 22, 1906.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of the 21, received. In accordance with your request I will gladly represent the Board at the Synods of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Enclosed find a list of other papers that have circulated the Churchill slanders. I think probably several hundreds that we have not heard from did the same thing as the slanders ~~has~~ have reached the attention of my friends in all parts of the United States, from New England to California.

I wish the Associated Press would accept and send out a three or four line paragraph to the effect that the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church had officially sent out a denial of Mr. Churchill's charges against its work in Alaska. Perhaps some of the influential laymen of the Board could get it into the Press.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 22, 1906.

Rev. Chas. A. Adams,
Crandon, Wis.

Dear Brother:

Your telegram of September 21, was received last night. This morning I received a letter from Dr. Chas. L. Thompson, dated Sept. 21 in which he says "All right, Dr. Dixon will not come and we will count on you for those two Synods" (Wisconsin and Minnesota).

You may, therefore, expect me on Tuesday forenoon, I hope, October 9th.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.R.C.

Sept. 24, 1906.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley,
Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co.,
New York.

Dear Friend Smiley,

I am very glad you have room to invite the Rev. James D. Gilbert D.D.,

In reply to your question I am glad to say that he has a wife and that she is one of the active missionary women of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States.

As my wife can not attend with me, may I bring my daughter Miss Elizabeth Jackson? If you are pressed for sleeping rooms, she will not object to being placed in a room with another lady. You kindly invited her last year but neither of us were able to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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Confidential.

Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1906.

Mrs. Delia L. Williams,

Delaware, Ohio.

Madam:

Yours of September 21, is received. It will give me pleasure to furnish you a copy of such a letter as I think you wish, only never mention my name in connection with it, even to your associates.

While I suggested 200 to Mrs. Young, yet, I think now it will be better to simply ask for the 100. The name of your new mission is, Sinuk, instead of Sinrock. This has been decided by the U. S. Board of Geological names.

I will probably be able to draw up this letter for you by to-morrow or next day. In your magazine and public addresses, kindly do not mention Mr. Sellon as your missionary. From September 1st, to May 31, he is a Government teacher. From June 1, to August 31, he is your missionary. The observance of this, may save some complications in connection with the school.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Sept. 24, 1906.

Mr. F. L. Boggs,
"The Interior",
69 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Boggs:

Please accept thanks for 10 copies of the Interior for September 13th. I am very sorry that you did not have additional copies. Your editorial upon the Churchill report is the best that I have seen in the public press. By the way, who wrote it? I want to give him my thanks.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Sept. 24, 1906.

Rev. Chas. A. Adams,
Crandon, Wis.

Dear Brother Adams:

Your telegram of to-day received. I wish you would send me the name and P. O. address of the chairman of the Synodical Sustentation Committee; Synodical Superintendent of Missions; Synodical Sunday School Missionaries, and chairman of Synodical Evangeli[illegible] work.

If you think any of the Madison daily papers would care to publish my address in full, the morning after delivered, I could send them a copy for type-setting two or three days in advance.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

8180

L.R.C.

Sept. 24, 1906.

Dr. Thos. S. Dedrick,
12 West Washington Avenue,
Washington, N. J.

Dear Brother:

Yours of September 21, is received. I would be very glad to see you in Washington any time, however, I expect to be in New York City about the 19th, or 20th of October, when we could meet at the Mission rooms. This would enable you to see the Secretaries of the Mission Board as well as myself, which I think would be an advantage.

I have your name on my list and expected to write you some time during mid-winter, in order to be ready for next season. However, I hope to meet you in October.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

8024
S.J.

September 25, 1906

Rev. A. J. Whipkey,
Council, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of September 3rd is received. I wish very much you had written me some months ago, as I scarcely knew what to do with regard to the native school at Council. I knew Judge McDowell but I had an impression that he had left the city. When I received a telegram from him offering the use of the Presbyterian church for a native school and giving us the name of a Mrs. Carter as a suitable person for teaching the school, the Commissioner ordered the school started and the appointment of Mrs. Carter as teacher. by telegram

Now if Mrs. Carter is not the proper one and is willing to resign we will be very glad to appoint yourself as teacher. But unless Mrs. Carter resigns we are obliged to keep her the present year.

I am very glad to hear that you are at Council. What branch of the Presbyterian Church do you belong to,? as I do not find your name in the Minutes of the Presbyterian Church North, or in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. However I am very glad that you are there and shall be pleased to have you keep me fully informed of conditions concerning the native school. For the present year we will have to be dependent upon the church for a school room; another season I shall make an earnest effort to get permission from the

Government to erect a school building at Council.

Kindly procure me from a carpenter the lowest sum that a small plain but suitable school building can be erected for and let me know the amount.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent. for Education in Alaska

Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, LL.D.,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have before me a copy of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes". (Public No. 383), approved June 30, 1906.

On page 38 of said act, under the head of "Reindeer for Alaska", I notice that "the reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as possible be turned over to the Missions in Alaska to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

As corresponding secretary of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, I am directed by the Society to respectfully request from the Secretary of the Interior a loan of one hundred head of reindeer"under such conditions as he may prescribe.".

The Congregational, Episcopal, Moravian, Norwegian Lutheran Swedish Evangelical, Quaker, and Roman Catholic denominations of the United States have all in the past received loans of 100 head of reindeer.

As the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church were not in position to take charge of reindeer no loan was asked, but having established this fall a new mission some 20 miles west of Nome, Alaska, in a region well fitted for reindeer grazing, we now desire a loan of reindeer for the purpose of assisting the natives that are in the neighborhood of our mission station.

Hoping for a favorable reply in the near future, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Corresponding Secretary, &c.

September 25, 1906

Mr. Bertram G. Mitchell,
Ketchikan, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company have sent a bill for your transportation from Seattle to Wrangel of $53.30. I have just written them to send the bill direct to you at Ketchikan.

I am very glad that you have secured a good position at Ketchikan. I know that you can accomplish great good there by your example and by your work. The Lord greatly bless you and your wife in that work.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

September 26, 1906.

Mr. E. Northrop,
Dean and Treasurer McMinnville College,
McMinnville, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for your communication of September 10th, giving the denominational status of several of the teachers in Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

8011
S.J.

September 25, 1906

Mr. Frederick Larson,

Cale Rev. T. L. Brevig,
Reindeer Station,
Teller, Alaska.

Dear Frederick:

Yours of August 30th is received. I am very glad to hear that you have given up drinking and that you are living a Christian life. I have been hindered from loaning you the reindeer last winter by the Secretary of the Interior and various complications which you would not understand if I wrote you. I expect to ask the Secretary this fall or early winter to let you have a loan---I hope that he will grant it.

I hope you can get your children into Mr. Brevig's school. You do not want them to grow up ignorant like the other Eskimos.

Remember me very kindly to your wife. I hope you and your family are well.

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent.

7796
S.J.

September 25,1906

Rev. T. L. Brevig,
Reindeer Station,
Teller, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Brevig:

Yours of September 3rd is received. You know something of the difficulties that Mr. Churchill's report has made this office in connection with the reindeer. The main thing is that the Secretary of the Interior has been very suspicious that this office is not conducting reindeer affairs economically and efficiently as they should be, consequently he has not been willing to follow out our plans to the full extent that we have desired; this has prevented my loaning reindeer to Frederick Larson and to others. I hope, however, that a change may be brought about during this fall or winter. You may explain to Frederick that I will get him a loan of deer just as soon as I can.

I notice what you say that herders from the village are not as teachable and as good as herders from the orphanage, and I would advise you hereafter whenever it is necessary to take a new apprentice that you give your own boys the place.

I will be very glad to get a telegram from you of the establishment of the school at Mary's Igloo.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Brevig and the dear children.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent.

September 26,1906.

M. Healy Wolf,
Park College,
Parkville, Missouri.

My dear Son:

Enclosed find a check for $25.00 for your expenses. As soon as I find out definitely from Dr. McAfee how much it will be by the year I will send you the amount quarterly in advanceand at the end of each quarter kindly send me an itemized list of your expenditures.

The family arealltogether for the winter and in usual health.

I have been so driven with work that I could not write, but you are remembered just the same as if you got a letter every week.

If you take regular time for reading the Bible and prayer each day the Holy Spirit will keep you from giving up.

Affectionately your adopted father,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 27, 1906.

Mrs. Delia L. Williams,
Delaware, Ohio.

Dear Mrs. Williams:

In accordance with your request I sent you yesterday a draft of a letter asking for reindeer.

Do not simply sign the letter I sent, but copy it off on paper with your Society heading, as it will make a much better impression.

If you should know of any prominent Congressman from Ohio, or some one belonging to the Methodist church that is visiting Washington try and secure his interest to call on the Secretary and advocate the loan.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPORT ON ALASKA.

A Statement by the Presbyterian Board of HcMe Missions.

In the spring of 1905 the Department of the Interior sent Mr. Frank C. Churchill as a special agent to investigate the condition of school service and the domestication of reindeer in the District of Alaska.

On December eleventh, 1905, the special agent reported to the Interior Department. On January tenth, 1906, he made a supplemental report. On February fifteenth he made a second supplemental report, and on June second a third supplemental report.

These reports criticised the management of the Bureau of Education and reflected on Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent for Education in Alaska. To these various and inharmonious reports Dr. W. T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, under date of May twenty-first, issued an exhaustive and complete reply. Congress, in publishing the report of the special agent of the Government, directed that the reply of Dr. Harris should be included.

The Board of Home Missions is concerned with the report only in so far as it reflects on missions and missionary management. The purpose of this communication is to correct the misstatements of the report in so far as they relate to our work.

We regret that the report bears evidence of prejudice almost from beginning to end. It abounds in sneers at missions and missionary management, and reflects at several points on our own representatives. The desire to examine impartially would have led the special agent to come to the Home Board office and get whatever facts the Board might have to present, but we were kept in the dark concerning the progress and findings of the investigation.

Mr. Churchill called once upon the Treasurer to inquire about reindeer in Alaska. He did not, however, introduce himself as an agent of the Government but in an anonymous way asked blind questions, and it was only toward the close of the interview that our Treasurer discovered that he was a government representative. His first duty, in view of the facts he supposed he had discovered, would have been to come to us and to ask what we had to say concerning them. This he did not do.

The report relates largely to the reindeer question. Dr. Harris' rejoinder to Mr. Churchill shows that the handling of the reindeer business through the missions has been a decided economy to the Government. They have been the agency of distribution to the natives. This was the object in securing the reindeer. Mr. Churchill finds the Government has not as many as he supposed it should have. He regards it as an indictment of the management of the business. It is to its credit. The purpose of the Government was not to accumulate herds of reindeer but to see them transferred to the natives for their benefit. This has been done.

The special agent repeatedly affirms that there were reindeer belonging to the Presbyterian and other missionary Boards and they were not properly handled. Our reply is that the Presbyterian Board has never owned a deer nor claimed to own a deer. We have refused, as Dr. Harris states in his reply, to go into the reindeer business in any form whatever. We have permitted our missionary at Point Barrow, on account of the isolation of his station, to use reindeer belonging to the Government, but he has abundantly paid for the loan of such deer by obtaining native supplies for apprentices and helping them in their work.

The reindeer business has never benefitted our mission stations in the slightest but the help of the missions, in directing in a wholly unselfish way the use of the reindeer, has been a decided economy to the Government. This seems to be also the judgment of Congress for, after Congress had received and considered the report of Mr. Churchill, recommending that reindeer be taken away from the mission stations in Alaska, it directed (Public Document 163, page 38) "That all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall , as soon as practicable, be turned over to the missions in Alaska to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

Mr. Churchill criticises the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions with reference to its work at two points:

First, Point Barrow. He refers to that mission as the "so-called "Presbyterian mission.

We have had a missionary there since 1894 and paid his salary. Mr. Churchill repeatedly accuses our present representative at Point Barrow ---the Rev. Samuel R. Spriggs---of having received two salaries one from the Government and one from our Board. There has been no such duplication of salaries. Once, for a few months, Mr. Spriggs was in our service before he knew he had been transferred from the service of the Government. That, because of the isolation of the station. The vessel carrying mail goes to Point Barrow once a year. Under the circumstances it is not remarkable that Mr. Spriggs was not more promptly advised of his transfer.

The special agent also accuses Mr. Spriggs of having made a contract with the Government for carrying mails to Kotzebue and of having received seven hundred and thirty-five dollars for lightering goods from a stranded vessel.

As to the mail contract, we are informed by a relative of Mr. Spriggs that he made little or nothing out of the contract. As to the payment for lightering goods from a stranded vessel, Mr. Spriggs has not been heard from. Mr. Churchill, however, admits that Mr. Spriggs stated that he had used most of the funds so received in payment of the natives who did the work.

Whether a missionary is at liberty to add anything to his income by special labor may be a question, but it can scarcely be a question that such reflections on a missionary are not in line with the purpose for which the Government sent Mr. Churchill to Alaska.

Second, as to St. Lawrence Island. In the report of the special agent he says the Presbyterian Board claims to own buildings on St. Lawrence Island, but that the officers of the ship had told him that everything belonged to the United States. He therefore discredits our claim and that, too, on the statement of the officers of the ship upon which he was sailing.

In his first supplemental report he refers to the matter again, giving the impression that the claim of the Board of Home Missions is a doubtful claim. But in his second supplemental report he is satisfied that the Presbyterian Board paid two thousand dollars for the buildings.

A careful investigator should not be obliged to make three inharmonious statements in the same report regarding a single matter.

Again, the special agent repeatedly refers to our work on the Island as an "imaginary mission" and claims that we have never done any work there whatever.

In 1894 we began paying the salary of a missionary, paying two thousand dollars annually until 1898. That year Mr. Doty was appointed for part of the year, and in 1900 the missionary in charge was appointed government teacher, since which time we have assumed no part of the salary, partly because of the difficulty of securing a missionary for that far-away station, and partly because of a growing conviction that the government teacher---an earnest, Christian man---was, in view of other claims upon us, sufficient for the small company of people on that desolate island.

The attacks upon Dr. Jackson we do not feel called upon to answer---the Bureau of Education and Dr. Jackson himself have made reply. The report does not charge Dr. Jackson with malfeasance or graft. His honesty is not questioned. But his methods in the Alaskan work are discredited. Dr. Jackson needs no defence before the Presbyterian Church or any other denomination at work in Alaska. The entire Christian public so regard his disinterested patriotism, his far-seeing statesmanship, and his splendid service in the cause of missions for half a century, that the criticisms of the special agent will only recoil.

D. Stuart Dodge, President.

Charles L. Thompson, Secretary.

September 28, 1906.

Mr. Nolan R. Best,
Office of the Interior, 69 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Best:

Yours of September 26th is received and I am very glad to know that my judgment as to the author of that article is correct.

In the Home Missions rooms a few days ago we had a dispute over it. Some of the Secretaries thought it was Dr. Jenkins, and I thought it sounded like you. It is the best presentation yet made by any of the papers and I very heartily thank you for the same, both on my own account and that of the Church at large.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 28,1906

Rev. Robert S. Holmes, D.D., LL.D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Holmes:

Please accept thanks for your paragraph of September 29th in "Westminster".

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 28, 1906.

Mr. A. R. Dice,
P. O. Box 113,
Walla Walla, Washington.

Dear Brother:

I greatly regret to state that the expensiveness of the trip will prevent my being present at the annual meeting of the Synod of Washington. I assure you that it would give me very great pleasure to be present.

I expect to get as far west however as the Synod of Wisconsin and Minnesotaat at whose annual meetings I am to represent the Board of Home Missions.

Trusting that you may have a large attendance and a stirring meeting, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 28,1906.

Mr. W. B. Kniskarn,

Passenger Traffic Manager,Chicago & Northwestern Railway,

215 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am appointed to give the annual address on Western Missions at the Synod of Wisconsin, in session at Madison, Oct. 9th, and at the Synod of Minnesota, in session at Minneapolis on October 11th. Kindly mail me a clerical half-fare permit good between Chicago and Madison, Madison and Minneapolis, Minneapolisand Chicago, from October 6th to 13th, inclusive, and greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Presbyterian Minister.

P. O. Address
Concord Flats
Washington
D.C.

September 28, 1906.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of the 27th is received and I am much obliged for a copy of the Board's article for the press.

In response to your offer to send additional copies, please mail one copy to Dr. William T. Harris, 1360 Fairmount Street, Washington, D. C. One copy to Judge Stanton J. Peele, Concord Flats, Washington, D. C. One copy to Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D., Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and two or three copies to myself.

I am much pbliged for your note with regard to points to be brought before the Synods of Wisconsin and Minnesota. I believe that I had already taken up all the points mentioned except city evangelization, which I have since inserted.

Thanking the Board for their kind words concerning myself in their article, and wishing you a successful trip among the late Cumberland Synods, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 28,1906.

Rev. C. W. Lowrie,
Cloquet, Minnesota.

My dear Brother:

Yours of September 26th is received. Thursday evening will suit me. Dr. Brodt and myself had the same evening at the Synod of Iowa last year when he kindly gave me the first hour, so that it is but fair that I should reverse things this year. However, may I ask you as Chairman of the Committee on Programme, to make arrangements to try and shorten the music and preliminary exercises. Last year both Dr. Brodt and myself made addresses that were about an hour each. When you come to put two hours of addresses into one evening and three-quarters of an hour for the music and preliminary exercises — by the time that the last speaker gets hold of the audience they are tired out. As I was one of the charter members of the Synod of Minn attending its first meeting, moderator of the Synod in 1866, and have not been able to visit the Synod for about 38 years, I would like plenty of time. My address in part will be early reminiscenses of the Synod.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Oct. 3, 1906.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, LL.D.,
Secretary, Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Please accept thanks for three copies of action of Board on the Churchill report.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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L.E.G.

Oct. 3, 1906.

Mr. I. H. Cammack,
Whittier, Cal.

Dear Mr. Cammack:

Yours of the 27, enclosing historical chapter on Friends Alaskan Missions, 1887 - 1906 is received with many thanks. I have not yet had time to look it over but know that it will be very helpful. I have some data for the Missions in south east Alaska with which I will supplement your article on the Friends work.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure

L.R.S.,

Oct. 3, 1906.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley,
Mohonk Lake,
Ulster Co., N.Y.

My dear Friend:

I have just received a letter from Mrs. E. John Ellis of Louisiana, Southern Vice-Principal of the National Woman's Indian Association

For many years you have kindly sent her an annual invitation, to the Conference but the expenses and time to come from New Orleans and return was so great to be taken, I presume that you thought it was no use to continue to invite her. She is now visiting her married daughter at Titusville, Pa., and will be very glad of an invitation for herself and her daughter, Mrs. John Emerson, the latter of whom is active in the Woman's Missionary Societies in the state of Pennsylvania.

You can address Mrs. E. John Ellis, c/o Mrs. John Emerson, Titusville, Pa.

Very sincerely,
your friend,
Sheldon Jackson

Mr E. John Ellis, when living was a member of Congress from Louisiana and very active on Indian Matters and Indian appropriations.

PREACHED BY REQUEST AT THE OPENING OF THE SYNOD OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WIS., OCTOBER 9, 1906.
BY
REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D.D., LL.D.

ACTS XIV: 27. "AND WHEN THEY WERE COME, AND HAD GATHERED THE CHURCH TOGETHER, THEY REHEARSED ALL THAT GOD HAD DONE WITH THEM, AND HOW HE HAD OPENED THE DOOR OF FAITH UNTO THE GENTILES."

THE "HOME COMING" ESPECIALLY AFTER A LONG ABSENCE IS AN EVENT OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO I PRESENTED A LETTER OF DISMISSAL AND RECOMMENDATION FROM THE PRESBYTERY OF ALBANY, (WITHIN WHOSE BOUNDS I WAS BORN AND BAPTIZED AND BY WHOM I WAS LICENSED AND ORDAINED) TO THE PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO AND WAS RECEIVED INTO ITS MEMBERSHIP.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO I WAS A MEMBER OF THE SYNOD OF WISCONSIN (O.S.) MEETING THEN AS NOW IN MADISON, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

IT WAS A GOOD PROVIDENCE THAT SENT ME, A YOUNG MINISTER, INTO THIS SYNOD TO RECEIVE TRAINING AS A MISSIONARY.

A SYNOD WHOSE FOUNDATIONS WERE LAID BY SUCH PIONEERS AS CUTTING MARSH, MOSES ORDWAY, JEREMIAH PORTER, JOHN BRITTAIN, J. G. KANOUSE, STEPHEN PEET AND OTHERS, WHO COUNTED TOIL AND SACRIFICES A PLEASURE, IF THEY COULD SEE THE CHURCHES SPRINGING UP ALONG THE STREAMS AND LAKES AND FERTILE PRAIRIES OF BEAUTIFUL WISCONSIN.

A SYNOD THAT TRAINED AND THEN SENT TO OREGON THAT SUCCESSFUL PREACHER, PASTOR AND ORGANIZER AARON L. LINDSLEY, WHOSE ZEAL, AS IRRESISTABLE AS THE FLOW OF THE MAJESTIC COLUMBIA, ESTABLISHED CHURCHES ALL OVER OREGON, TOGETHER WITH PORTIONS OF WASHINGTON AND IDAHO.

A SYNOD THAT TRAINED AND THEN SENT TO THE PACIFIC COAST THAT SCHOLARLY SCOTCHMAN THOMAS FRASER, WHO CARRIED THE GOSPEL TRIUMPHANTLY UP AND DOWN THE VALLEYS OF THE SIERRA AND COAST RANGES, AND ESTABLISHED CHURCHES IN CITIES, AND MINING TOWNS - IN GULCHES AND ON RANCHE IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA-EVERYWHERE BEARING WITNESS FOR THE CHRIST.

A SYNOD THAT TRAINED AND THEN RETURNED TO PENNSYLVANIA TO GIVE THE GOSPEL TO THE BOHEMIANS, ITALIANS AND OTHER FOREIGN POPULATIONS IN THE MINING REGIONS THE CONSECRATED LOVING W.W.McNAIR.

A SYNOD THAT TRAINED AND SENT OUT CHARLES L. THOMPSON, AS A WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF HENRY KENDALL, THE STATESMAN-SECRETARY OF HOME MISSIONS.

A SYNOD THAT TRAINED AND SENT ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI TO MINNESOTA MY PRECEPTOR IN HOME MISSION TRAINING, FATHER DAVID C. LYON OF LARGE PHYSIQUE AND LARGER HEART.

A SYNOD THAT BROUGHT THE YOUNG MINISTER UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SUCH STRONG MEN AS JOHN M. BUCHANAN, STUART MITCHELL, GEO. C. HECKMAN, THE ROBERTSON'S FATHER AND SON, JOHN A. SAVAGE MEAD HOLMES AND JOSHUA PHELPS - THAT PLACED BESIDE HIM THE INSPIRING EXAMPLE OF SUCH HOME MISSIONARIES AS W.W.McNAIR AND BRADLEY PHILLIPS, OF REUBEN FRAME, OF JESSE EDWARDS, OF ALFRED GARDNER, OF BAKER JOHNSON, JOHN McNULTY, BENJAMIN G. RILEY J. IRWIN SMITH AND OTHERS, MEN OF GOD ! HEROES, ALL OF THEM!

AS THE PRESBYTERY OF CHIPPEWA HAD BUT 3 MINISTERS AND TWO SMALL CHURCHES IN 1859 THE SYNOD OF WISCONSIN TRANSFERRED FATHER LYON AND MYSELF FROM THE PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO TO THAT OF CHIPPEWA, THEREBY ANNEXING ~~[illegible]~~ ABOUT 6000 SQ. MILES OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA TO THE PRESBYTERY OF CHIPPEWA, THUS DIVIDING THE SYNOD OF NORTHERN IOWA INTO TWO PORTIONS, LEAVING THE PRESBYTERY OF ST. PAUL SEPARATED FROM ITS SYNOD BY A BELT OF TERRITORY APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES NORTH AND SOUTH AND 100 MILES EAST AND WEST.

HOWEVER, THE NEXT YEAR (1860) MINNESOTA GOT EVEN WITH WISCONSIN, WHEN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ERECTING THE SYNOD OF ST. PAUL INCLUDED WITHIN ITS BOUNDS WESTERN AND A PORTION OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO I CAME TO YOU AS AN APPRENTICE TO BE TRAINED AS A HOME MISSIONARY.

THE FIRST LESSON FOR A SUCCESSFUL HOME MISSIONARY IS TO LEARN ECONOMY. THE PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO GAVE THAT LESSON REQUESTING

THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS TO COMMISSION ME AS MISSIONARY TO THE CHURCHES OF LA CRESCENT AND HOKAH, MINN.; (CHURCHES BY THE WAY THAT THEN HAD NO EXISTENCE) AT A SALARY OF $300 A YEAR - AND I WAS A MARRIED MAN.

THE SECOND LESSON FOR A HOME MISSIONARY IS NOT TO BE DISCOURAGED BY APPEARANCES.

LEAVING MY WIFE WITH MRS. LYON AT WINONA, FATHER LYON TOOK ME IN HIS BUGGY TO LOOK OVER THE NEW FIELD.

LA CRESCENT WAS A VILLAGE OF BETWEEN 200 AND 300 PEOPLE WITHOUT MUCH MEANS. ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DESTINED TO GROW INTO A LARGE CITY, A HOPE THAT NEVER REALIZED.

THE SPIRITUAL SIDE WAS AS DISCOURAGING AS THE FINANCIAL. THERE WERE BUT TWO OR THREE PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNICANTS IN THE PLACE, AND NONE OF THEM ACTIVE IN CHURCH MATTERS. MORE THAN THAT THE COMMUNITY DID NOT CARE WHETHER THERE WAS A CHURCH OR NOT, EXCEPT SO FAR AS IT WOULD HELP SELL TOWN LOTS.

AT THE FIRST COMMUNION SEASON, MY WIFE, MRS. MERCER AND MYSELF WERE THE ONLY COMMUNICANTS. HOKAH WAS A VERY LITTLE BETTER.

AFTER GOING OVER THE FIELD, FATHER LYON AS IF CONSCIOUS IT WAS NOT A VERY PROMISING OUTLOOK BEGGED ME TO STAY AND TRY IT - TO REMAIN

AT LEAST SIX MONTHS, IF I COULD NOT ENDURE IT LONGER. BY THE GRACE OF GOD I REMAINED FOUR YEARS, ERECTED A CHURCH BUILDING, DOING MUCH OF THE WORK OF BUILDING MYSELF, ORGANIZED A CHURCH OF 5 MEMBERS, WHICH INCREASED DURING MY STAY TO 47 AND WHICH HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF LIGHT AND SALVATION TO MANY SOULS DURING ALL THESE YEARS.

THE THIRD LESSON TO LEARN IN MISSION WORK IS, THAT IF THE PEOPLE DO NOT COME TO CHURCH, TO TAKE THE CHURCH TO THEM. FORTUNATELY MY COMMISSION READ, "LA CRESCENT, HOKAH AND VICINITY". THAT "VICINITY" SAVED THE DAY. IT REACHED FROM LA CRESCENT NORTH EAST TO BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS. 110 MILES, NORTH TO ROCHESTER, MINN. 70 MILES, WEST TO JACKSON, MINN. 150 MILES, AND SOUTH INTO IOWA TO LIME SPRINGS 60 MILES.

DURING THE FOUR YEARS AT LA CRESCENT 15 CHURCHES WERE ORGANIZED AND SUPPLIED WITH MINISTERS IN THE "VICINITY", OF WHICH FOUR WERE IN WISCONSIN.

A FOURTH LESSON, IS TO MAKE THE BEST OF AN UNCOMFORTABLE SITUATION CHEERFULLY. IF LOST IN A SNOW STORM ON A PRAIRIE AND A HAY STACK IS AT HAND, DIG A HOLE INTO IT, THEN CRAWL IN AND GO TO SLEEP. ENROUTE FROM MINNESOTA TO OUR FIRST MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CHIPPEWA, TO BE HELD AT CHIPPEWA FALLS DURING THE JANUARY THAW, WE TOOK WITH US BOTH A SLEIGH AND A WAGON. WHEN THE SLEDDING WAS GOOD

WE TRAVELED IN THE SLEIGH AND WHEN THE GROUND WAS BARE FOR ANY DISTANCE WE LOADED INTO THE WAGON, STOPPING FOR THE NIGHTS AT THE ONE STORY LOG HOUSES OF THE FARMERS. FATHER LYON, ELDER PRENTICE AND MYSELF WERE USUALLY PLACED IN THE SAME BED IN THE ATTIC. THE BEDSTEAD WAS PLACED CLOSE UNDER THE SLOPING ROOF. BEING THE SMALLEST MEMBER OF THE PRESBYTERY I HAD TO TAKE THE BACK SIDE, AS THE OTHER TWO, WERE TOO LARGE TO WEDGE IN BETWEEN THE SHINGLES AND THE BED. THE SENSE OF SUFFOCATION SUFFERED UPON THOSE OCCASIONS REMAINS WITH ME TO THE PRESENT DAY. I NEVER THINK OF IT WITHOUT A SHUDDER. AT ANOTHER TIME HOLDING A COMMUNION SERVICE IN NORTH WESTERN WISCONSIN THERE CAME ON A JANUARY THAW. THE STREAMS OVERFLOWED THEIR BANKS, FLOODING MEADOWS AND ROADS ALIKE. SUNDAY NIGHT THE MERCURY DROPPED BELOW ZERO AND MONDAY ALL STREAMS WERE FRINGED WITH ICE. IT WAS EASY IN FORDING THE SWOLLEN STREAMS TO DRIVE MY HORSE ON THE ICE UNTIL THE EDGE BROKE OFF AND LET HIM INTO THE WATER. BUT IT WAS NOT SO EASY TO GET HIM OUT OF THE WATER ON THE ICE AT THE FARTHER SHORE. CONSEQUENTLY THE MISSIONARY HAD TO GET INTO THE ICE COLD WATER, WAIST DEEP AND BREAK A PATH THROUGH THE ICE TO THE SHORE FOR HIS HORSE. OF COURSE CLOTHES WERE FROZEN BEFORE A CABIN TWO OR THREE MILES DISTANT WAS REACHED, AND WHEN REACHED THE OUTER CLOTHING COULD NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE MISSIONARY WAS STOOD BEFORE THE FIRE PLACE AND THAWED OUT.

THEN HE WAS STRIPPED OF CLOTHING AND PUT TO BED, UNTIL HIS CLOTHES COULD BE DRIED. DOUBTLESS MANY OF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED SIMILAR THINGS.

DURING THE EIGHT YEARS APPRENTICESHIP UNDER THE TRAINING OF THE SYNODS OF WISCONSIN AND ST. PAUL - GOD WAS PREPARING HIS SERVANT FOR THE LARGER HOME MISSION WORK FROM IOWA TO ALASKA WITH WHICH YOU ARE FAMILIAR. THE FOUNDATIONS THEN LAID AND CARRIED ON FROM 1869 TO THE PRESENT BY NOBLE MEN AND WOMEN IMBUED WITH THE SAME SPIRIT, THAT YOU DRILLED INTO ME, HAS ADDED TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE SEVEN STATES AND THREE TERRITORIES COMPRISING WESTERN IOWA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, WYOMING, MONTANA, SOUTHERN IDAHO, UTAH, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND ALASKA 5 SYNODS, [illegible] PRESBYTERIES; 579 CHURCHES, WITH 68,650 COMMUNICANTS. INTO THESE CHURCHES SINCE 1869 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED 100,601 MEMBERS ON CONFESSION OF THEIR FAITH. AND BY THESE CHURCHES IN THE SAME XXX TIME HAVE BEEN CONTRIBUTED FOR RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY PURPOSES THE SUM OF $15,323,292. WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?

BUT I MUST NOT DWELL TOO LONG UPON THE PAST. ITS HARDSHIPS, SUFFERINGS AND SACRIFICES ARE LARGELY FORGOTTEN, BUT ITS FRUITAGE FILLS OUR HEARTS WITH THANKSGIVING AND POINTS TO OTHER HARDSHIPS AND GREATER SACRIFICES IN THE DAYS TO COME. LET US CONSIDER THE WORK BEFORE US.

FORWARD LOOK.

IT HAS SOMETIMES BEEN SAID TO ME BY YOUNG MINISTERS THAT THE MEN OF THE PAST HAVE DONE THEIR WORK SO WELL THAT THERE REMAINS NO MORE HOME MISSION FIELDS TO CONQUER.

IT IS TRUE THERE ARE NOW NO STATES OR TERRITORIES WHERE THE THE GOSPEL HAS NOT MADE AT LEAST A BEGINNING, BUT IT IS EQUALLY TRUE THERE ARE STILL LARGE AREAS IN SOME OF THEM, WHERE PERISHING SOULS ARE WAITING TO HEAR OF JESUS MIGHTY TO SAVE. THE GREAT WORK NOW IS SO CLOSE UP THE GAPS - DR. LOWELL C. SMITH WILL TELL YOU THAT IF HE HAD THE FUNDS AND THE RIGHT KIND OF MEN HE COULD EMPLOY PROFITABLY MEN IN WISCONSIN.

IT WAS STATED AT THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THAT 200 MINISTERS ARE URGENTLY AND IMMEDIATELY NEEDED IN THE HOME MISSION FIELD. IT IS STILL TRUE THAT THE FIELDS ARE WHITE TO THE HARVEST AND THE LABORERS FEW -.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

IN THIS CONNECTION PERMIT ME TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF LOOKING AFTER YOUR COUNTRY CHURCHES. IN THE DRIFT OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE FARMS TO THE CITIES, MANY COUNTRY CHURCHES GROW BUT LITTLE AND REMAIN DEPENDENT UPON THE BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR YEARS - AND OFTENTIMES THERE IS A DISPOSITION ON THE PART OF THE HOME BOARD AND OF THE LOCAL PRESBYTERY TO DISBAND THEM, BUT IN THE MAJORITY OF

CASES IT IS UNWISE. REMEMBER THERE ARE JUST AS MANY SOULS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF A WEAK CHURCH, AFTER, AS BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE. IF THE CHRISTIAN TRAINED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN GO TO THE CITY OTHER YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE COUNTRY, TO BE IN TURN TRAINED FOR THE CITY. IT MAY BE THAT THE LATTER ARE THE CHILDREN OF FORREIGNERS, BUT THAT MATTERS LITTLE. GATHER THEM IN, AND YOU WILL FIND THAT THEY MAKE AS GOOD PRESBYTERIANS AS THE PRESBYTERIAN BORN. DOUBTLESS MANY OF YOU HAVE TODAY ~~IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, SOME OF THE [illegible] CHURCHES OF SCOTCH-IRISH ORIGIN, TODAY HAVE~~ IN YOUR ELDERSHIP AND IN THE LEADERSHIP OF YOUR WOMAN'S MISSION SOCIETIES MEN AND WOMEN WHOSE PARENTS WERE SCANDINAVIAN ~~GERMAN~~ LUTHERANS. STAND BY THE WEAK CHURCHES, THEY ARE THE FEEDERS OF THE STRONG CITY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH IN WHICH I WAS BAPTISED AND TRAINED AND FROM WHICH I WENT TO FRONTIER MISSION WORK HAS BEEN DEPENDENT UPON THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS FOR NEARLY A CENTURY. AND IT IS STILL WEAK, FOR IT IS A NURSING MOTHER TO THE CITY CHURCHES - GIVING CONTINUALLY ITS BEST TRAINED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO MAKE THE CITY CHURCHES STRONG. DO NOT DISBAND WEAK CHURCHES BUT BUILD THEM UP.

YOU ARE ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE STORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THAT THROUGH REMOVALS BECAME SO WEAK THAT IT COULD NOT KEEP A MINISTER, AND IT GREW WEAKER AND WEAKER UNTIL ONLY ONE WOMAN WAS LEFT, AND THE

PRESBYTERY SENT A COMMITTEE TO DISBAND THE CHURCH, AND GIVE IT A DECENT BURIAL. BUT THE WOMAN REFUSED TO BE DISBANDED, AND SHE GAVE THE COMMITTEE SUCH A VIEW OF THE SHORTCOMINGS AND NEGLECT OF THE PRESBYTERY THAT THEY CONCLUDED THERE WAS STILL SOME LIFE IN THAT CHURCH AND INSTEAD OF A BURIAL SERVICE THE COMMITTEE COMMENCED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES, GOD'S SPIRIT WAS POURED OUT ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND THE CHURCH BECAME STRONG AGAIN.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

PUSH SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK. IT IS AS IMPORTANT THAT EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD IN WISCONSIN, NO MATTER HOW REMOTE, SHOULD HAVE A SUNDAY SCHOOL AS THAT IT SHOULD HAVE A PUBLIC SCHOOL. NOT NECESSARILY A PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, BUT A SUNDAY SCHOOL OF SOME KIND IN EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT. IF THERE IS NOT SUITABLE MATERIAL TO OFFICER SUCH A SCHOOL IN THE DISTRICT, DETAIL SUITABLE YOUNG PEOPLE FOR THAT PURPOSE FROM THE CHURCHES OF THE NEAREST VILLAGE.

HOLD UP THE HANDS OF YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARIES MESSRS. BAIN AND BROWN.

LET YOUR MOTTO BE A LIVE SUNDAY SCHOOL IN EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WISCONSIN.

EVANGELISM.

PUSH EVANGELISM. THE CHURCH HAS THE MACHINERY BUT MUCH OF IT IS LYING IDLE. IT NEEDS TO BE SET IN MOTION, IT NEEDS MORE POWER

EVEN THAT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. IF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF MINISTERS CAN NOT BE HAD, USE YOUR ELDERS AND LAYMEN. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF LAYMEN THAT CAN GO OUT INTO THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS AND EFFECTIVELY WITNESS FOR THE CHRIST.

IF IN THE APOSTOLIC DAYS WHEN THEY (BOTH MEN AND WOMEN) THAT WERE SCATTERED ABROAD "WENT ABOUT PREACHING THE WORD". (ACTS 8:4). HOW MUCH MORE NOW, WHEN THE MASS OF CHURCH MEMBERS ARE MORE INTELLIGENT AND BETTER TRAINED IN THE FAITH.

SELF SUPPORT.

PUSH SUSTENTATION ! YOU HAVE MADE A SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT, AND NOW DOUBTLESS SOME OF YOU ARE WONDERING, WHY YOU DID NOT DO IT SOONER. PUSH SYNODICAL SELF SUPPORT.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE TIMES.

LET THE SYNOD OF WISCONSIN CATCH THE STRENUOUSNESS OF THE TIMES. LET IT KEEP PACE WITH CHANGING CONDITIONS. LET IT THRILL WITH A NEW LIFE. GOD'S PROVIDENCES ARE DEVELOPING RAPIDLY.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS IS NO LONGER A SOCIETY FOR PERFORMING CLERICAL DUTIES - FOR RECEIVING THE FUNDS OF THE CHURCHES, AND SENDING OUT MISSIONARIES TO THE WEST.

IT DOES THAT, BUT IT DOES MORE. IT IS BECOMING THE HOME MISSION "SENATE" OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AND WHEN THE SYNODS OF THE CHURCH

AT THEIR ANNUAL GATHERING GIVE CONSIDERATION TO HOME MISSIONS THEY BECOME THE "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES" OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AND MUST NECESSARILY LEGISLATE ON GREAT QUESTIONS OF STATE, WHICH IF NEGLECTED WILL LEAD TO NATIONAL DECAY, BUT IF SETTLED ARIGHT WILL BY THE BLESSING OF GOD LEAD TO STILL GREATER NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

THE WELFARE OF THIS NATION IS NOT AS DEPENDENT UPON CONGRESS AS UPON THE MISSION BOARDS AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCHES. WHEN, THEREFORE, DR. STUART DODGE, DR. CHARLES L.THOMPSON, DR. JOHN DIXON, J. ERNEST McAFEE, H.C.OLIN, R.M.CRAIG AND THE ELECT WOMEN MRS. JAMES, MRS. BOOLE, MRS. PINGRY AND MISS LINCOLN GATHER IN CONFERENCE AT THE HOME MISSION ROOMS IN NEW YORK, THEY DEAL NOT ONLY WITH THE QUESTION OF SUPPLYING DESTITUTE REGIONS WITH PREACHING, BUT ALSO WITH THE GREAT PROBLEMS THAT ARE TAXING THE STRONGEST AND WISEST MINDS OF THE NATION, SUCH AS THE NEGRO AND INDIAN QUESTIONS, MORMONISM, FOREIGN IMMIGRATION, SOCIALISM, CAPITOL AND LABOR, THE EXTENSION OF THE FLAG TO PORTO RICO, PANAMA, CUBA AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HOME MISSIONS EQUALLY WITH CONGRESS DEALS WITH GREAT NATIONAL QUESTIONS, BUT WITH THIS DIFFERENCE.

CONGRESS CONSIDERS THEM IN THEIR BEARING UPON PARTY INTERESTS. THE BOARD OF MISSIONS ON THE OTHER HAND CONSIDERS THEM IN THE LIGHT OF GOD'S WORD AND THEIR BEARING ON THE HIGHEST INTERESTS OF THE NATION AND OF HUMANITY.

NO WONDER THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECENTLY SAID IN SUBSTANCE (I DO NOT RECOLLECT THE EXACT WORDS) TO DR. THOMPSON OF THE HOME MISSION BOARD "YOU GENTLEMEN OF THE CHURCH, AND NOT WE POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON CONTROL THE DESTINIES OF THE NATION". AND IT IS TRUE. GREAT EVILS ARE NOT OVERTHROWN, NOR ARE RACES ELEVATED BY LEGISLATION.

THESE RESULTS CAN ONLY BE SECURED BY A CHANGE OF HEART IN A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND A CHANGE OF HEART CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.

NEGRO PROBLEM.

FOR EXAMPLE THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM WILL NOT COME FROM CONGRESS OR STATE LEGISLATURES, BUT FROM THE LEAVENING EFFECTS OF A PREACHED GOSPEL AND CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IMPLANTING IN WHITES AND BLACKS ALIKE THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

THE MENACE OF THE CITIES.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS EARNEST PLANS ARE INAUGURATED FOR THE ELEVATION OF THE SUBMERGED HUMANITY IN OUR LARGE CITIES THE SPIRIT OF GOD WORKING THROUGH HOME MISSIONS IS THE ONLY POWER THAT CAN RECREATE THE MASSES IN THE SLUMS NOW A SOURCE OF DISEASE AND DANGER AND MAKE THEM A SOURCE OF BLESSING AND STRENGTH TO OUR COUNTRY.

INDIAN PROBLEM.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS PLANS ARE FORMULATED TO MAKE SELF RESPECTING USEFUL CHRISTIAN CITIZENS OUT OF THE INDIANS.

FOR OVER A CENTURY THE GOVERNMENT HAS WRESTLED WITH THE INDIAN QUESTION - FOUGHT BLOODY WARS, MAINTAINED EXPENSIVE MILITARY POSTS AND EXPENDED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, BUT NO GREAT SUCCESS HAS FOLLOWED, EXCEPT WHERE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS HAVE INTRODUCED THE GOSPEL AND CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT THE DESIRED RESULT.

MORMONISM.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS MOVEMENTS ARE SET IN MOTION FOR THE DISINTEGRATION OF MORMONISM, THAT "TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM".

FOR OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY, CONGRESS HAS LABORED IN VAIN TO CONTROL MORMONISM AND FOR THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY MORMONISM HAS GROWN, UNTIL THEY HAVE FOLLOWERS IN EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION - HAVE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ITSELF, AND HAVE OVERAWED THE GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE COUNTRY. LEGISLATION WILL NOT DESTROY MORMONISM.

BUT HOME MISSIONS QUIETLY AND CONTINUOUSLY SEND THEIR TEACHERS AND ESTABLISH CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN THE MORMON VILLAGES, AND THE CHILD-

REN OF MORMON PARENTS ARE BEING QUIETLY WON TO THE LIVING CHRIST AND BY THE QUIET WORKING OF GOD'S SPIRIT IN INDIVIDUAL HEARTS THE RISING GENERATION OF MORMONS ARE BEING CHANGED FROM MORMONS TO ANTI-MORMONS AND MANY OF THEM TO PATRIOTIC LOYAL CHRISTIAN CITIZENS.

THE FAINT DAWN OF THE COMING DAY IN UTAH, IS THE FRUIT NOT OF CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION, BUT OF HOME MISSIONS.

MOUNTAIN WHITES.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS THE WORK IS MAPPED OUT THAT WILL RESTORE THE INHABITANTS OF THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF THE SOUTH TO PROSPERITY AND COMFORT.

FOR OVER A CENTURY THE GOVERNMENT HAS TRIED IN VAIN TO DESTROY THE ILLICIT STILLS OF THE MOUNTAINS AND LIFT THE POPULATION OUT OF THEIR FEUDS AND POVERTY.

BUT WHAT LEGISLATION FAILED TO DO, HOME MISSIONS IS DOING THROUGH THE PREACHING AND SCHOOLS SUSTAINED BY THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

IMMIGRATION.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS ANXIOUS HOURS ARE GIVEN TO THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS BOHEMIANS, JEWS, HUNGARIANS, ITALIANS, KOREANS, RUSSIANS, SLAVS, SYRIANS AND OTHERS THAT ARE POURING INTO OUR LAND, THREATENING TO POLUTE THE SOURCES OF OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND CHANGE OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

THE GREAT MASS OF THEM ARE OUT OF SYMPATHY, WITH OUR GOVERNMENT, OUR INSTITUTIONS, AND OUR MOST CHERISHED TRADITIONS; MANY OF THEM SOCIALISTS, AND STILL OTHERS ANARCHISTS, THAT IF THEY COULD HAVE THEIR OWN WAY, WOULD DESTROY OUR LIBERTIES AND THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY ITSELF.

WHERE CAN WE TURN FOR DELIVERANCE? NOT TO THE GOVERNMENT. THE GOVERNMENT WILL THROW AROUND THEM CERTAIN RESTRAINTS AND RESTRICTIONS BUT DOES NOT CHANGE THEIR NATURES.

BUT THE HOME MISSIONARY WITH THE GOSPEL OF LOVE AND THE POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT TRANSFORMS THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT INTO LAW ABIDING LOYAL CITIZENS.

TRUSTS AND UNIONS.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS PRAYERFUL CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION OF "CAPITAL AND LABOR" OF "TRUSTS AND UNIONS".

THERE IS BUT LITTLE HOPE IN CONGRESS. IT IS PARALIZED BY THE GREAT WEALTH ON THE SIDE OF CAPITAL, AND THE GREAT VOLUME OF VOTES ON THE SIDE OF LABOR. BUT THERE IS HOPE IN THE WORK INAUGURATED BY THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND ITS MISSIONARY CHARLES STELZLE.

WHEN CAPITALIST AND LABORER BECOME BROTHERS IN CHRIST AND BE-

COME POSSESSED WITH THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST, THERE WILL NO LONGER BE STRIFE, BUT BROTHERHOOD.

NEW POSSESSIONS.

AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS ARE ANSWERED AND SOLVED THE HIGHEST INTERESTS OF OUR OUT-LYING POSSESSIONS PANAMA AND PORTO RICO. IN CONGRESS LEGISLATION FOR THEM IS LARGELY CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO THE "COMING ELECTIONS". IN THE COUNCILS OF HOME MISSIONS, IT IS CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE HIGHEST WELFARE OF MILLIONS OF THE HUMAN RACE, AND THE INTERESTS OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM.

BRETHREN! FOR SUCH A TIME AS THIS YOU ARE MADE LEADERS OF GOD'S HOSTS.

ARISE IN GOD'S STRENGTH TO THE WORK.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL IN EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN THE STATE.

MULTIPLY AND SUSTAIN YOUR COUNTRY CHURCHES.

PUSH EVANGELISTIC WORK AND BRING PENTACOSTAL SHOWERS TO EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD.

PRAY AND GIVE AS YOU HAVE NEVER GIVEN BEFORE TO THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AS THEY IN GOD'S STRENGTH AND WISDOM ATTEMPT TO SAVE OUR LAND - OUR LIBERTIES AND OUR HOMES, FROM THE GREAT NATIONAL EVILS THAT THREATEN US. THUS SHALL WE HAND DOWN OUR CHERISHED CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS INTACT AND ENLARGED TO OUR CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S CHILDREN THROUGH MANY GENERATIONS.

L.E.C.

Oct. 3, 1906.

Prof. Lowell McAfee,
Parkville, Mo.

Dear Mr. McAfee:

Yours of September 26, is received. I made an effort this afternoon to secure you a copy of the Churchill Report, but failed as there are only ten left in the Document Room of the U. S. Senate, however, I will loan you my copy. When you have read it please. kindly re-mail it to me. I enclose you a penalty ~~slip~~ Envelope, in which you can ~~can paste on the wrapper or envelope, and it will bring it to this~~ return the report to this Office free. In returning report, Seal up the Envelope

Today in looking over the pile of letters on my desk I find yours of August 14th, with a memoranda of $67.30 due you on account of Healy, for which I enclose you a check. Please receipt the bill and return it to me.

Yours of September 26, with regard to Healy's expenses was not just what I wanted. I wanted either you or one of your clerks under your directions to make out a statement of everything. Clothing, shoes, personal needs, possible medical services, stationery, family dues, school books, everything, club church &c. You need not specify so much for each item, but I want the total aggregate, as you or some of your students are in a much better position to make this out intelligently for me than I can for myself, not knowing the conditions at Park, and I will send to Healy monthly.

I feel as you do about tobacco and I wish you would draw up an iron-clad pledge and present it to Healy to sign, pledging himself not to touch or use intoxicating liquors of any kind, tobacco or other narcotics. I would not feel justified in spending the money to put him through school if he forms the tobacco habit.

Trusting that you had a full opening this fall, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

2 Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Oct. 4, 1906.

Mrs. Delia L. Williams,
Cor. Secretary of W. H. M. S.
of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Delaware, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Williams:

Yours of October 2, is received and I send you a copy of the draft of a letter asking for reindeer. I can not understand what has become of the original draft duly sent you.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Oct. 15, 1906.

Miss Annie G. Faries,
2441 Nicollet Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Miss Faries:

I reached home safely and comfortably on Saturday night at 6 o'clock, in time to take in Miss Delia's (Daisy) birthday dinner.

Enclosed find draft on New York for $10. and again accept my warm thanks for same.

Kind regards to Mrs. Vanderberg.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

L.E.C.

Oct. 15, 1906.

Mr. J. R. Gordon,
200 Groveland Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Sir:

I greatly regret that I was not able to accept your kind hospitality. I did not know that I had been assigned to your home for entertainment until Thursday noon when it was too late to come, as I left the city Thursday night immediately after the address. I arrived in the city on Wednesday at 11 o'clock P.M. too late to have gone to a private house, even if I had known of it. I thank you and your good wife just the same, and regret that I did not have the pleasure of making your acquaintance.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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L.E.C.

Oct. 15, 1906.

Mrs. E. John Ellis,
c/o Mr. John L. Emerson,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Ellis:

I enclose you a letter from Mr. Smiley with regard to the Mohonk Indian Conference. It came while I was absent at the Synod of Wisconsin and Minnesota, or it would have been forwarded to you earlier.

I greatly regret that I will not have the privilege of meeting you and Mrs. Emerson at Mohonk.

Remember me kindly to all the friends.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

L.B.C.

Oct. 22, 1906.

The Lewis Publishing Co.,
265 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

Yours of October 19, enclosing biographical sketch of myself for the historical narative of Union University, was awaiting my return, this morning, from attending the Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk.

I have read the enclosed revised matter and return it to you as satisfactory. I wish very much, that when it is set up in type, you would send me a couple of galley proofs for revision. Also kindly ascertain for me, what the Company will strike me off 100 copies from their stereotype plates, the pages being simply stitched together without cover, and without change of plates.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Oct. 22, 1906.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 15, in relation to correcting the list is received.

I have gone over the list of names with some care. I find that I am unacquainted with nearly all of the names of the gentlemen, except as I met them in Toronto, and have no means of verifying the correctness of the same. I have taken the liberty of adding the appendages to my own name, not that I care for them particularly, but find that they add both to a man's influence for good and also making a better showing for the Society.

Rejoicing with you in the growth of the I.S.S.A., I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible].

Rev. Owens Jones,
700 East Lake Avenue,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Brother Jones:

Yours of October 20, is received. I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to the charge that I rode on passes and charged the same to the Government. It is always well to answer a specific charge whenever it is made. Permit me to say that I had an annual free pass for a few years given by the Alaska Transportation and Trading Company. I also at present and for several years had passes from the Northern Commercial Company, and have had one or two trip passes issued by the Northwestern Steamship Company, and I have used those passes every opportunity when I needed to travel over one or the other of those lines, as it saved that much for the Educational Fund, and enabled us to spend more immediately on the schools, but that I used a pass and charged the Government for the same, is a falsehood which I challenge any man to prove. Indeed I could not do it if I wanted to without committing perjury.

I enclose you a blank which every one who has a bill for traveling expenses connected with this Office, have to sign and officially swear to, before a Notary Public.

Your friend who is so confident that I did the thing is simply mistaken.

Thanking you and the Synod of Washington for their recent action at Walla Walla, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

L.K.C.

Oct. 25, 1906.

The Lewis Publishing Company,
265 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of yesterday with reference to biographical sketch is received. I recognize the liability to finding upon the page on which the sketch for myself commences, the close of a sketch for someone else, and also that the closing page may contain the beginning of another sketch, still the 100 copies that I wrote about would be useful to me even with the portion of two other sketches, and if you will kindly let me know what 100 copies will cost, of that kind I will be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.H.C.

Oct. 25, 1906.

Mr. N. W. Hankenmyer,
1223 N. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of October 6, enclosing $10. on note, is safely received. I deeply sympathize with you in the recent death of your mother.

Remember me very kindly to your wife.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.B.C.

Oct. 25, 1906.

Mr. I. H. Cammack,
Whittier, Calif. R.F.D.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 5, enclosing historical data concerning the work of the Friends at Douglas and Kake, is received. Enclosed find my personal check for $10.00.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

L.B.C.

Oct. 25, 1906.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
132 Susquehanna Avenue,
Pittston, Pa.

Dear Brother:

I regret that I failed to see you at last at Mohonk. When you came to see me at the beginning of the evening I was engaged in a prearranged hearing. When I got through I went into the meeting and looked for you to call you out, but not finding you and being very tired and expecting to take breakfast at a quarter of six, I went to bed.

I send you under separate enclosure a copy of the Churchill Report. When you have read it please remail it to me as it is a loan. I regret that I have not so far been able to secure you a copy for yourself.

With kind regards to Mrs. Kirk, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Oct. 26, 1906.

Mr. Hans P. Freece,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Freece:

Yours of October 8, has been awaiting an opportunity for a reply.

It is possible that in one of my addresses I made the statement that I was informed that the Republican National Committee had a secret understanding with the Mormon hierarchy that Utah would vote republican for McKinley. After the election Mrs. Darwin R. James in a call on President McKinley said to him that she had heard that the Republican party had pledged the Mormon President that they would cast the electorial vote for McKinley if the party would prevent Congressional legislation against the Mormons. President McKinley merely replied, " You would not believe that of me would you" I can not inform you whether the pledge was ever given or not. I do not know where I first heard of it. At the time it was freely floating around as a rumor. The interview between Mrs. James and President McKinley is true.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

October 27, 1906.

The Lewis Publishing Company,
265 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of yesterday with regard to re-print of my biography is received and $7.50 for one hundred copies is acceptable.

Kindly ask the Printer to remember it when the plates are on the press.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.B.C.

.Oct. 29, 1904.

Miss Mary Dougherty,
1320 Dean Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Miss Dougherty:

I mail you under separate cover, copy of the troubles and persecutions of the Presbyterian Mission at Sitka, Alaska, in 1885-6, which have been continued in a milder form ever since. As the pamphlet is out of print and very scarce, I shall ask you to kindly return it to me when you have read it.

I have failed so far to find a copy of the letter concerning the establishment of the Mission at Saxman. If I find it later I will forward it.

With kind regards to your brother and sister when you meet them I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.R.C.

Oct. 27, 1906.

Mr. Irwin Shepard,
Sec'y National Educational Association,
Winona, Minn.

My dear Mr. Irwin:

Your invitation, through the Commissioner of Education to write a paper on General Eaton, former Commissioner of Education, is received.

It will afford me much pleasure to do so. Kindly telegraph me at the Bureau of Education the approximate length of the article in words and the latest time I can have to complete it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Oct. 29, 1906.

Mrs. Ellen E. Creswell,
3344 Fourth Avenue, South,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Creswell:

The book purchased from your son at Synod was read with great interest on the cars during my return trip.

I enclose you my check for $1.10. I have added the ten cents as the bank may possibly charge you some cents for collecting.

Trusting that you a your family are in good health, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.B.C.

Oct. 29, 1906.

Mr. Geo. Granthum Bain,
Room 636, #15 Park Row,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

There is very little to tell about Mary the so called"Queen". Her deceased husband, Charles Antesarlook, served an apprenticeship as reindeer herder and received a loan of reindeer from the Government. When he died, the reindeer were inherited by his wife. She is an Eskimo with a strain of Russian blood. She has had no advantages of an education, except what she has picked up. She is well acquainted with several of the Eskimo dialects along the Bering Sea coast and has been employed a number of times as interpreter by the Government officers. She has between 350 to 400 deer, which makes her the richest of the Eskimo women of Alaska. Her present husband (Anderwuk), & herself ~~is a~~ are members of the Swedish Lutheran church at Unalakleet. Having no children of her own, Mary has adopted, at different times, several orphan children whom she has cared for and placed in school.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Oct. 30, 1906.

Dr. W. T. Harris,
1360 Fairmount Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:

I enclose you copy of a letter received from Mr. Brevig of Teller Reindeer Station, replying to the Churchill Report. I also send you an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Stokes, who at the recommendation of Bishop Rowe, has been sent to Bettles to teach the native school this winter.

You will remember that Mr. Cram, who spent some thousands of dollars in repairing the school building, wrote us in substance that it was in first class order and would stand a long while. Mrs. Stokes gives its present condition as follows:

"However we were not so fortunate in the way of the building for the reason that it has settled on its foundation to such an extent that openings are on both sides and the front. Last fall the seams between the logs were chinked with moss and this covered with sand and lime to keep out the wind and cold. This must all be done over again; also as a result of the settling, the doors and windows are twisted out of plumb, the doors to such an extent that but one can be opened and that by force. On examination of the stove in the school room, and of the pipe in connection therewith, I find the same to have been burned out by last winter's use. Further, during the summer before Mr. Cram's departure, he had the storm windows removed, several of which are broken."

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

(COPY)

Teller, Alaska, Oct. 9th, 1906.

Dear Doctor:

I have just received and read Mr. Frank C. Chuchill's, special Agent, report where it treats of conditions and facts in regions where I am about as well acquainted as the often quoted Mr. Lopp, and facts that I seem to know better than the quoted Mr. Lopp, it is so inaccurate and misleading that I feel it a duty to briefly reply. All misstatements I will not try to answer, as the answer might become as lengthy as the report.

On pages 55, 56 and 57 I find this station reported on as follows: "The Lutheran Synod (should be Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of N.A.) has an orphanage here, carried on in a building owned by the Government where the inmates have a school with an average attendance of 17."

As the fact that the orphanage and school is in a building owned by the Government is mentioned several places in the report and exhibits, and the conclusion hinted at, that it is something that should not be, I will state the facts as they really are.
In August 1898 when I with family after a stay of 4 years left the station for Wisconsin the station was vacated as a Government reindeer station. The herd had been moved to Eaton the preceding December and all the property of the Government was taken to Unalaklik on the same vessel that took me to the station. A prospector was permitted to live in the building on condition that he looked after the building In 1899 conditions were such that the building was closed by Dr. Jackson and doors and windows nailed up and notices put up cautioning everybody against tresspassing. During the fall doors were broke

in and the building used by anybody and everybody, and not only used but misused. During the winter of 1900 I again accepted the position as teacher at Teller Reindeer Station and also induced the N.E.L. Synod to start a mission and orphanage there, the church promising $1000.00 per year to help start the work, and from the Bureau of Education the use of the unused building at the station until the church could erect its own building.

Upon my arrival here conditions were deplorable. The building was not inhabitable, a state of affairs I had expected, so I had some material along for repairs and many doors and windows were put in and floor in two rooms put in, this was done at the expense of the church, not of the Government and since the buildings have been kept in repair by the mission, but it is now so dilapidated that it is not fit for daily habitation during the winter, and the church has this summer commenced the structure of an orphanage 26 x 48 one and a half story frame building, which will be ready for occupancy next summer.

The people were dying all around us and instead of beginning with a few children we picked up more orphans than we could find room for with any comfort, all without any expense to the Government. That the teacher lived in the buildings and that a Government school was kept there I suppose not even the most critically inclined would think of critising; but is there any cause for even hints of criticism, that wards of the Government, helpless orphans, bereaved of their natural protectors by an epidemic, should be housed in a building owned by the Government, but made habitable by the mission caring for them, until a house could be provided by the church conducting the mission especially if the building had been vacant it would long ago have been torn down by people travelling up and down the coast.

The report states that the school has an average attendance of 17. That was true in 1900, at the opening of school, but not in 1905, the date of Mr. Churchill's visit, as the school report of that year will show: In 1905 and 1906 the enrollment was 33 and the average daily attendance 24 - 1/2.

The Lutheran Synod contributes a lump sum of $1000.00 annually for the support of the children.

This was true from 1900 to 1903. During 1903 & 4 and 1904 & 5 the contribution of the church was increased, just how much I do not know as I do not have the treasurer's report at hand. To help cover the expenses of the mission the writer gave his salary from the Government for 3 years and expended $600 of his own money. This I suppose I had a perfect right as an American citizen to do. Since 1905 the orphanage and mission has been supported entirely by the church and besides contributed some to the support of the mission apprentices, as the income of the herd as I will show later on, does not cover the outlay as yet.

"Mr. Brevig has been absent from Alaska for several months but returned August 1st, 1905. During his absence Ludwig Larson the postmaster had charge of affairs and received $80 a month from the Government, and $400 a year from the Synod."

Above shows the investigator's ability to juggle with facts. Mr. Brevig had been absent from the station from October 14th 1903 until July 23rd 1905, with the exception of July and August 1904 when he came to assist Mr. Larson who took charge in July 1904 in beginning the work. A matter of 19 months, which certainly was several times several months. I did not arrive August 1st, 1905, as stated, but July 23rd 1905, a small matter indeed, but the error throws light on on the manner of handling facts, as Mr. Churchill was never informed by me or any one who knew, that I arrived Aug. 1st. I told him on his visit here that I had arrived July 23rd.

During my absence Mr. Howick had charge from Oct. 14th 1903 to July 3rd 1904, when Mr. Larson took charge and remained in charge until July 1st 1905, when his engagement with the mission and station expired. The report indicates that during this time he was also post master in Teller; this is not true. After leaving the station he engaged as bookkeeper for the Arctic Trading and Mining Co. of Teller and acted as assistant postmaster during the summer, but devoted his time exclusively to his duties at the station during his stay at the station. The report states that he received $80.00 per month from the Government and $400.00 a year from the Synod. That this was not so was explained on three different occasions to Mr. Churchill. Mr. Larson explained the true state of this matter to him, but Mr. Churchill did not seem to have grasped it, and it was explained to him again by Mr. Larson, and on inquiry I again explained the true status in this matter on his visit in Aug. 1905. The facts are, Mr. Larson als gave his salary received from the Government for the support of the home, but instead received from the Synod $400.00 a year travelling ex penses from Seattle to the station and back again to Seattle, also board and the needed fur clothes. "The inmates of this orphanage are mostly children of parents who died of an epidemic two or three years ago etc."

Why not be accurate. The epidemic referred to was in July and August 1900 just 5 years before Mr. Churchill's visit.

"In attempting to find out the true status of the deer herd here it was soon discovered that most of the figures were based on estimates, although Mr. Larson submitted a report to the Bureau in my presence giving exact figures as of June 30, 1905. Although he appeared to know nothing of a loan."

The figures reported by me to the Bureau were based on actual count. The number of deer in the herd 1900 was ascertained by actual count and every year, the number of deer died from disease, accident or were butchered, also the deer sent to other stations were subtracted and all living fawns June 30th of each year were marked and added to the number of deer in the herd; also the number landed here from Siberia or brought from other stations(Wales). This was my count. Mr. Lopp in December 1904 decided to count the deer in this herd, at the same time he cut out the *some* deer as he laterin the report calls it for removal to Unalaklik (the actual number sent was 290) and it was agreed between Mr. Lopp and Mr. Larson that the latter should come over to the herd and count. When Mr. Larson arrived Mr. Lopp had already counted by driving the deer in small bunches into the small coral and counting and estimating the number in each batch,also the owners. Some of the deer got out of the big coral and could not be assigned to any owner, but was estimated as 22. This is what Mr. Churchill calls the only recent count. I would designate it as an estimate, but the number of deer in the herd is now based on this, as it was so apparent that that was the number Mr. Churchill wanted to be correct, that I told him I would go by it since the last report had been based on this number, but that I believed my figures were nearer correct.

"Superintendent Lopp says that Mr. Brevig has given out only 25 deer to natives in the last 5 years." This station is perhaps a fair illustration of how the policies of loaning deloaning and swapping deer works out."

No more deer were due. This station was vacated as a reindeer station in 1898, and the central station transferred to Eaton, and Teller station was reopened as a local reindeer station July 1st, 1900. In replying to the next paragraph this will be more fully explained.

Mr. Larson knew of a loan of deer and so told the loan of 100 deer from the Government has never been denied or doubted, and when the loan was due it was paid, and it not only as stated in the report "was supposed", but the hundred deer were turned over to the District Superintendent when he appeared and his receipt for same taken.

"The above list shows that only one native boy 15 years old has 254 deer, one has 113 and three others have a few. Notwithstanding Teller is the oldest station, there is only one native who is rated as an independent herder or owner of unincumbered deer, the others are still apprentices."

This is simply rank perversion of facts and by leaving out a number given him the investigator makes two persons appear as one in his list, "Dunnak, Se[illegible]eoglook 113". The data given him was, Ablikok 254. Dunnak 99, Sekeoglook 113.

To try the method of giving the natives a few deer before the expiration of their term of apprenticeship in 1903 I gave two of the apprentices 5 females and 1 male each, with the understanding that at the end of 5 years service they would get additional deer to make up 20 females and 5 males, and if any of the deer marked to them died or any of the increase died, this would not be their loss, but the mission's, in this way Serawlook has 11 deer marked for him, and O[illegible]xrock 10, which a month later when their apprenticeship expired was increased to 25 for [illegible]xrock and 31 for Serawlcok, who was given 5 deer extra because he had done considerable work, the others had not done, and been more reliable in many instances.

In December 1897, Wock[illegible]ck, Sekeoglook and Tautook on removal of the herd to Eaton station, were given their deer earned as apprentices of the Government and loaned 25 deer each by the Government, and were left here as independent herders and have been rated as such Jan ever since. Wock[illegible]ock died in 1900 and the whole family but a boy about 10 years old, who inherited the herd (60 deer) of his father, and the deer are on the lists as A[illegible]likok. Tautook moved with his herd to Golovin Bay in December 1902, and is now rated as an independent herder at that station. In 1899 Dunnak, an apprentice who we went with the herd to Eaton was sent back here to herd the Government deer returned from Pt. Barrow, which he did until July 1900 when I arrived and assumed control of the local herd. Dunnak's apprenticeship Sept expired in 1900 and he received his 25 deer as pay for 5 years service as an apprentice, and was loaned 25 deer by the Government, which he repaid in 1905. Hence from July 1900 when this station was opened again as a local reindeer station 4 natives have been rated as independent herders, owning unencumbered deer until the removal of Tautook in 1902, when only three remained until 1905, when Serowlook and [illegible]rook were given their deer, and this summer, [illegible]luk, a mission apprentice, and Kunnsarlook, Dunnak's apprentice, were given their deer, so when Churchill was here there were 5 independent herders, now there are 7 independent herders. These are facts that Churchill was told and Mr. Lopp knew, but that there was only one independent herder at the station Mr. Churchill was not informed by anyone who knew and that Mr. Churchill can make such a statement in the face of all the reports and statements to the contrary is certainly a tangle to me.

Notwithstanding Teller is the oldest station there is but one native?" etc.

This is the most unjust and perverted criticism of all in face of his own statement on page 55. "It was from Teller most herds were started out." If we go back to the beginning we will find that 5 of the Wales independent herders received their first deer here, also Antisarlook or Synock Charley got his deer here. Moses and Martin from the Yukon and Kuskokwim, Tautook, Ahmukdoolik, Tatpan and Okwilkon at Golovin Bay, besides the herds sent to Missions and to Government stations, Ahlook, Electoona and Ojello of Pt. Barrow and Pt. Hope, also earned and received their deer here.

I will briefly state the transactions in deer since Teller became a mission reindeer station in 1900, the only period of time that justly can come into consideration in criticising its present status.

In July we had 660 deer and 45 were sent to St. Lawrence in Sept.

In July 1901 we had 737 deer, 200 received from Siberia and 200 were sent to Kotzebue Sound and 100 to Unalaklik.

July 1st, 1902 we had 665 deer and received 30 from Siberia and 275 ~~2~~e sent to Golovin Bay and Unalaklik.

In [redacted] 1903 we had 641 and received 166 from Wales.

In [redacted] 1904 we had 1073 deer and sent 290 to Unalaklik.

In [redacted] 1905 we had 941 deer and received ~~xxx~~ none and sent none.

Hence in the five years we have received 396 deer from Siberia and Wales, sent 910 deer to other stations and have 300 deer more than we started.

In beginning the station new apprentices were taken into service and their time of service (5 years) had not expired when Mr. Churchill visited the station, consequently they had not received any deer. When this mission received its loan of deer we got 75 females and according to the present rules for reindeer stations we should have kept 1 apprentice; we started with three, [illegible] Ablikok with one. One of the mission apprentices married during the year. Ablikok's apprentice also married. Two of the mission apprentices served their 5 years and received their deer. The others failed, one because he proved himself incapable to herd deer, and manage a herd if he had received one. The other left because he could not bode control the last two years of his service, but after I left in 1903 he would leave the herd and roam about from village to village. He was discharged by Mr. Howick. On promise of good behavior he was taken on again in 1904; repeated his disobedience and on my arrival was found living with natives and had not been at the herd for many weeks. I told him as a punishment for this he would have to serve another year before he got his deer. He was a good trainer and driver and ~~as~~ so I would have liked to keep him. He agreed to this but left after a few days. Frumuklina (married) served one year and left. Elingnuk served 18 months and left. Soo-geuk served 6 months and left.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior Appendix "A" Page 141, Mr. Lopp states: "I could not tell you just what their income has been, but I think they must have sold $600 or $700 worth of meat last year."

We will take the maximum as a base for the 6 years for the mission herd.

	Dr.	Cr.
By the income of the herd for 6 years @ $700 per Annum		4200.
To 50 deer paid two apprentices @ $25 per head	1250.	
To 5 years food and clothes for Coxrock's family	1200.	
To 5 years " " Nuluk (single)	625.	

	Dr.	Cr.
To 5 years food and clothes for Kozituk (single)	625.	
To 5 years " " Zoolook	625.	
To 1 year " " for Immuklina wife	250.	
to 1 year and a half " Elingnuk	187.50	
To 1 year food and clothes for 3 Laplanders 1900 & 1901	450.00	
To 2 years " " Isack Bango's family	600.00	
Soo-gi-uk 62.50 not counted.	$5,812.50	4200.

This shows that the expenses of the herd exceeds the income by $1,612.50, to this could be added the two sleds and harness that each apprentice gets when he becomes an independent herder, and also many other articles of clothes, tools, etc., that are given them. This shows that the mission has had no income from the herd but considerable expense, and all that are justly entitled to deer have received them, and the insinuation that I or the mission have pocketed the income of two herds is not justified by facts. As the herd increases more apprentices will be taken on and more deer given to natives as they are earned. The only mission that I know of that has had an income from the deer is the Wales mission, and I think that at the end of 12 years as a mission station the natives at this herd, or that have graduated from this herd will have as many deer as the Wales herders have at present.

In his letter of Sep. 19th, 1905, from Teller, Exhibit E, Mr. Lopp writes: "When the mission had the Teller, Wales and Teller Igloo routes two years ago, Se[illegible]awlook made these long cold drives for $5. a trip."

As an apprentice he had promised to do any work required of him at the herd or the station, and this was certainly inside of his line of training, but as he did splendid work and was efficient in other respects, he was given about 50 % of the proceeds of the mail routes, the mission furnishing the deer sleds, etc. and standing all expenses, also had one, sometimes two men bring fresh deer into Teller and take the tired deer back to the herd. Last year as an independent herder he got the whole income from the contract, $575. besides the mission let him have the use of sled deer free of charge when he needed them. Will any fair minded person say he was unjustly treated? Some one had informed him that he had and he showed it in his actions for a time.

Mr. Lopp further states that just as he was ready to leave he was informed that 6 female deer were due the Government from Ablikak He was informed from the beginning but when we were through marking the deer returned from the mission and Dunnak the herd was hard to keep together and darkness was coming on, so it was decided that I should mark them later. Mr. Lopp may have told the herders to do it also, but has the District Superintendent authority to order deermen at any station to do things without the knowledge or sanction of the local Superintendent? If he has it ought not to be, especially marking deer

Mr. Lopp also states that we had $1400 to be used for support of Laplanders and purchasing female deer from independent herders, none of this was intended or used for support of Laplanders, but $1200 was used in purchasing female deer from herders, and the balance is still here with a small sum deducted for expenses in cash or goods for the Government. Mr. Lopp further states that no record had been kept of the sex of the deer loaned by the Government. A record had been kept of the sex, but not of the age.

But to go back to Page 56 of Churchill's report:

"Superintendent Brevig stated that they in 1903 claimed 48 sled deer, but he was unable to state the number at present."

In 1903 we had 48 trained sled deer. I informed Mr. Churchill of 5 years. The party who engages the apprentice feeds and clothes him, pays him 25 deer at the end of 5 years service. Native herders pay their apprentices, the mission theirs and the Government if any, theirs. The herders are self-supporting or get their support from their deer. Who rations the Laplanders at the different stations the mission or the Government depends on the contract made. In this I can not see any tangle, and none but invented tangles exist in this regard

"Such simple questions as these just mentioned aught to have bee settled once for all in the very beginning." They have been settled in the very beginning, and no doubt have existed in regard thereto.

The last paragraph in regard to this station in the report and Exhibit "E" has partly been answered in the preceding. Will only add this, that if I or another person partly acquainted with affairs at the station Mr. Churchill quotes as the model station, should draw forth all the facts that seem odd to us, and criticising with the object of having them appear in their worst light, we could certainly create a tangle there, and make affairs appear in anything but the light they are presented in by Mr. Churchill.

In several places throughout the report and exhibits I have noted misstatements of facts, that any one pretending to know a little about this coast knows are misleading, and I will call attention to a few, it may make the report appear in a true light. Inability to state facts correctly in unimportant matters, presumes the same inability in graver matters. Teller(town) is represented as five miles from the mission. By shore the distance is 7 miles and across the bay 6 miles. On page 57 it is stated that the Swedish Lutheran Church is in charge The Evangelical Mission covenant is in charge.

Further down we read: "Golofnin is only about 50 miles from Nome", add 50 miles more and it will be near right.

On page 39 we read: "Conclusions as to population are based upon the census of Eskimos made by Mr. W. T. Lopp, who is better qualified to speak for that section on this subject than any other person. Commencing with Nome and extending North to Pt. Barrow his figures are as follows: "Teller Station 20," Since we landed in 1900 we have never had as low a number as 20 at the station, but from 40 to 50, now we have 48. If his other figures are in the same proportion others may be as well qualified to speak as Mr. Lopp.

Speaking in general upon the report it appears that with the exception of one mission station isolated facts, and often not even facts are picked out and treated without considering related facts or taking the history and circumstances of each fact into consideration, and from this often supposed facts drawing conclusions that paint persons and affairs in unduly dark colors. That chiefly what can by any mode of reasoning be construed as adverse to the mission or state of affairs are mentioned, and not the light side. That the investigator has not had sufficient knowledge of the matter reported on, but depended chiefly on the statements of a person supposed to know.

That some of the recommendations made as to the future are wise, but some are not.

Many more matters might be touched on, but my reply is already too long, and the reply as far as it goes will show that there are two sides to this question also.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) T. L. Brevig.

The poem "'Twas the night before Christmas" has fired the imagination of untold multitudes of children.

The picture of Santa Claus and his tiny reindeer has made lifelong impressions on children.

Saint Nick's shout to his reindeer:

"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen!
On Comet, on! Cupid, on! Dunder and Blitzen -
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"

has forever associated reindeer with Santa Claus as the bearer of good things.

The fancy of the poet is not all fancy. For the reindeer in Arctic and sub-Arctic lands combines more varied and greater benefits to millions of people than any other animal, furnishing food, clothing, house, furniture, household utensils, weapons of hunting and war, and transportation.

"The reindeer form their riches, these their tents,
Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth supply
Their wholesome fare and cheerful cups."

Among the first essentials of life is food. To hundreds of thousands of people reindeer milk, cheese and meat is their principal diet. Its marrow and tongue are considered great delicacies; its blood mixed with the contents of its stomach makes a favorite dish and its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow and eaten as a sausage.

Does man need clothing? Entire communities wear reindeer ski clothing sewed with reindeer sinew, using reindeer horn needles and thimbles.

With the thermometer registering from 40° to 75° below zero reindeer fur mittens and boots protect hands and feet.

For shelter from the inclemency of an Arctic winter reindeer skins cover the outside of their large tents; reindeer skins compose the inner partitions separating the family bed rooms; reindeer skins make all their bedding, reindeer hair fills their pillows, and reindeer skin carpets cover their floors; reindeer horn makes many of the household implements and reindeer bones soaked in seal oil helps eke out their scant supply of fuel. Reindeer rawhide takes the place of iron bolts in fastening together the runners, knees and cross pieces of their sleds and reindeer skins form the sails to their boats.

Do they need to remove their homes or visit friends at a distance, reindeer teams furnish rapid and cheap transportation.

Under favorable conditions a reindeer will travel 100 miles in a day. History records special feats of   miles a day.

As a beast of burden they draw on a sled an average load of 300 pounds of freight. And when their day's work is done, they are turned loose to pasture on the moss under the snow.

When night overtakes a traveller far from home or a shelter a reindeer skin sleeping-bag pushed into a snow bank furnishes a warm and comfortable bed.

If on a long journey dried reindeer meat or frozen reindeer sausage gives out, one and another of the reindeer can be butchered and the traveller saved from starvation.

If in the search for gold and the consequent opening up of North ern Alaska to settlement, a commercial spirit seizes the Eskimos, they can sell their surplus male reindeer to the butcher at a mining camp for a remunerative price, or reindeer broken to harness at a still higher rate to the prospector.

They can establish reindeer express routes between new camps and sources of supplies on the coast, or on a navigable river carrying freight, mails and passengers, or they can ship to the markets of the world choice smoked reindeer hams, dried reindeer hides, glue from reindeer horns and hoofs, and reindeer hair for life-preservers.

Russia exports carloads of frozen meat to Germany. Norway and Sweden and Finland annually furnish the markets of Europe from 15000 to 20000 reindeer carcasses; reindeer skins are used by the tens of thousands at Leipzig, Germany, in book-binding. A Swedish dragoon regiment wear trousers exclusively made of tanned reindeer skins.

In eastern Siberia many thousands of reindeer are used in winter for the transporting of tea throughout that region.

During the last ten years the Russian Government has substituted reindeer in the place of horses for the distribution of supplies to their penal colonies on the Kolima river. They employ two thousand five hundred reindeer for this purpose and the saving in expense to th Government by using reindeer instead of horses is $60,000 a year.

The reindeer is found native to all Arctic and Sub-Arctic lands. In Europe and Asia it has been domesticated and is the support of hundreds of thousands of Lapps, Finns, Samoydes, Tunguese, Koriaks, Chuckchees, and other peoples of northern Europe and Asia.

In Northern America the reindeer exist only in a wild state and are known as Caribou.

The introduction of domesticated reindeer into America is of recent date (1892).

In the spring of 1890 I was sent by the United States Commissioner of Education to establish public schools among the Eskimos of Alaska. Arriving at my destination I found them in a semi-starving condition, the whales, walrus and seal that had abundantly supplied their ancestors with food had largely been killed or frightened away by the persistent hunting of the whalers for half a century. In this unexpected state of affairs it seemed scarcely worth while to establish schools for a race dying out so rapidly. The same season visiting the eastern coast of Siberia I found the wild Koriaks and Chukchees well fed and hearty.

In looking for the cause of the difference in the condition of the two races, I found that it was due to the fact that the natives of Siberia had large herds of domestic reindeer, which furnished an unfailing support for their families.

This to my mind solved the problem of what was necessary to help the natives of Alaska. Procure reindeer in Siberia, transport them to Alaska, and make them the industrial department of the schools to be established. In order that the rising generation of Eskimo young men may be trained in the raising, management and care of reindeer. This will raise them a step in the scale of civilization from the condition of mere hunters and fishermen to that of herders and owners of property, and the increase of their deer will always furnish them with their meat, their clothing, and their transportation, and satisfy their simple wants.

On my return to Washington, although the proposition received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of education, and a request was made to Congress for an appropriation, nothing was done. Upon the failure to secure an appropriation from Congress an appeal was placed in the newspapers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, stating the conditions and asking for a gift of money to try the reindeer experiment. In response to these appeal something over $2,146 were sent to me.

With this money I secured sixteen reindeer in the summer of 1891 as an experiment to show that they could be purchased, transported, and safely landed in Alaska. There being no arrangement made for holding these deer they were turned loose on Unalaska Island, where they are running wild in the mountains.

In 1892 I purchased in Siberia 171 reindeer which were transported on the Revenue Cutter "Bear" to Port Clarence, where I established the first herd of domestic reindeer in America. The station was named in honor of Senator Henry M. Teller.

In 1893 Congress appropriated $6,000 for the furtherance of the experiment of introducing domestic reindeer into Alaska. In 1894 and 1895, $7,500 each year, and commencing with 1896, $25,000 annually until 1905 when it was reduced to $15,000.

With this sum nearly 100 Eskimo young men have been fed, clothed and given a five years' apprenticeship in the care, management and raising of reindeer; suitable instructors have been secured from Lapland and employed in teaching and training the apprentices and 1,280 domestic reindeer have been purchased in Siberia and transported to Alaska.

From the above 1,280 reindeer, 10,207 fawns have been born in Alaska. Eliminating the deer that during the past twelve years have been killed for food, and those that have died from disease or accident, there were July 1st, 1904, 8,189 living reindeer.

As the Mission Stations in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska of the various denominations are located in the more important centers of native population and have greater permanence and better opportunities of selecting the most promising young men, small herds of the reindeer each have been loaned to the Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Moravians, Friends, Swedish Evangelical MissionCovenant and Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, to enable them to give their most active and intelligent converts a start in civilization.

One hundred reindeer have been loaned to each of six Laplanders in return for special services to the Government, and to establish in the centers of the reindeer industry model herds, as object lessons to the native herders. Sixty-five of the Eskimos who have mostly served a five years' apprenticeship, have 2,779 reindeer from which they are supporting themselves and families in comfort.

In addition to the development of a new industry in Alaska the increase of the wealth of the country, and the raising of many of the native people into a higher scale of civilization, the introduction of reindeer has also improved the facilities of the miners and prospectors that in the last few years have been attracted to that region by its valuable mineral interests.

While the original purpose in the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska was to assist in the civilization of the natives and to help them to a better and more certain method of gaining a livelihood, yet the reindeer will prove equally important to the whites who may seek homes or engage in business in sub-Arctic Alaska.

In the development of the rich mineral resources of that region they will find the reindeer and the Eskimo herder and teamster the connecting links between themselves and the resources of nature for their comfort and for their profit.

The first Christmas after the establishment of a herd of reindeer in Alaska, the Agent in charge of Teller Reindeer Station prepared from empty flour-sacks 100 small bags into each of which were placed eight cubes of white sugar, a dozen pieces of dried apples and a dozen raisins.

The Eskimo houses being underground with a dome roof raised a few feet above the surface of the ground and a window at the apex, are favorable for the visit of a reindeer team.

On the night of December 24, 1892, the Agent loading up a sled with his bags of sugar, raisins and dried apples, and harnessing up a team of reindeer started with jingling bells for a near by Eskimo village. Driving up the dirt roof of a house, the window was opened, and a bag dropped into the room below for each child. Then the reindeer dashed away to the top of another and another house until every child in the village had been given a present.

A few years later when a Sunday School had been opened in that new mining town of Nome, being unable to procure a tree upon whic to hang the Christmas presents, the gifts for the children were brough to the church door and distributed from a sled drawn by reindeer.

And the practical has been mingled with the sentimental.

In the fall of 1898 gold was discovered on Snake River and in the neighborhood of Golofnin Bay, Alaska, and there was a stampede to the new mines from St. Michael, Kotzebue Sound and the Yukon River.

The long Arctic winter opened gloomily on a large population in a deseret place with an insufficient food supply. In this emergency Agent Kjellmann of the Eaton Reindeer Station, with reindeer teams hauled supplies of provisions from Saint Michael to Nome, a distance of 300 miles, through a trackless wilderness, bringing Christmas cheer to the starving miners.

And later on at the request of Captain Walker, U.S.A., to hold in check the lawless element at the new mines, Agent Kjellmann with his reindeer teams transported United States troops with their tents, rations and camp equipage from St. Michael to Golofnin and Nom

In the fall of 1897 the whole country was aroused by the news that eight whaling ships with 275 officers and sailors were imprisoned in the ice near Point Barrow hundreds of miles north of the Arctic Circle, with provisions only sufficient to last until Christmas. Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Coast telegraphed the Government for their rescue. Two thousand miles from relief stores, a thousand miles of Arctic ice, no transportation facilities, and an unknown region, the case seemed hopeless.

As the official in charge of the reindeer herds, I was summoned to a meeting of President McKinley and his Cabinet for consultation.

At my suggestion a relief expedition was appointed which too charge of a herd of reindeer at Synrock and another at Wales, Alaska. These two herds, under the personal supervision of W. T. Lopp, Congregational Missionary at Wales, were driven a thousand miles (the larger portion of the way north of the Arctic Circle) through a trackless and unknown wilderness in the dead of winter and the long Arctic night to Barrow and carried to the whalers about to die of scurvy and starvation a Christmas present of life and eventual return in safety to their families.

While Santa Claus with four hundred and thirty-five reindeer started November 29th he did not reach the whalers until March 29th, 1898. The Christmas celebration was a little late but none the less pleasant. Lieutenants D. H. Jarvis and E. P. Bertholf and Surgeon S. J. Call, all of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, composed the relief expedition. Upon their return home they received from Congres a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

The following winter word was received at Nome that the Eskimos on Kotzebue Sound, 400 miles distant, were starving. Surgeon J. Bevans, U.S.A., was detailed to go to their relief with reindeer teams provided by Agent Brevig of the Teller Reindeer Station

The visit of Dr. Bevans brought Christmas cheer to the suffering natives under the Arctic Circle.

But not alone in relief expeditions are the reindeer proving a blessing to the Northland.

They are equally useful in the common, everyday ministries of life and good cheer.

In the trying winter of 1899-1900 at Nome, where thousands were ice-imprisoned for months unable otherwise to hear from their families, the reindeer carried the mail that reached them. What more acceptable Christmas present to a lonely, home-sick miner than a letter from his wife or mother!

And to-day reindeer traverse the most northern mail route on earth, the same being from Kotzebue, under the Arctic Circle 680 miles north to Point Barrow.

On the reindeer mail route from Teller to Kotzebue a few years ago John Peter Johannesen, the mail carrier was frozen to death

Before coming to this country he had for many years carried the reindeer mail in Lapland for the Norwegian Government.

In addition to the increase of facilities for travelling, carrying the mail, freighting and relief expeditions, the reindeer will furnish important supplies of fresh meat and fur clothing.

The progress of exploration, settlement, development, education, humanity and religion in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska are more or less dependent on the reindeer.

Hence the industrial schools that are training young Eskimos as herders and teamsters are laying foundations for the greater comfort and success of Society.

Continued
Page 370

L.F.C.

Oct. 30, 1906.

Mr. Paul Thompson,
Editor of "The Illustrated Outdoor News,"
#4 West 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of October 27, requesting an article on the reindeer is received.

I would state that while I am exceedingly pressed for time, yet I can furnish you such an article as you desire on reindeer, with the loan of photographs, from which to make plates, for the illustrations, for the sum of $75.

I have a Christmas article on the subject which was ordered for one of the large magazines a year ago, but at that time the appropriate illustrations could not be had. I have now secured those illustrations and can send them with the article.

The reindeer enterprise in the United States is so recent and the herds are stationed in such distant portions of Alaska, that photographers do not have an opportunity of procuring negatives of the reindeer. I have had several orders from Europe for photos which could not be filled on this account.

I will be glad to see specimen copies of "The Outdoor News."

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Oct. 31, 1906.

Rev. Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D.,
Editor in Chief of Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge,
23rd Street & 4th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

Your recent application for points in my life for the revised Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge, is received.

Not knowing how lengthy you allow the articles to be, I send you a copy of an article prepared for a history of Union University which will furnish you the leading points. I would also call your attention to "Who's Who in America" vol. 4, p. 888, for a concise statement.

When set in type I would be very much pleased if you would send me two galley proofs, that I may make any corrections necessary. I could send you much more material but presume this is all that you would care for.

Very sincerely yours,

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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L.E.C.

Oct. 31, 1906.

Rev. T. L. Brevig,

Reindeer Station,

Teller, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

Please accept thanks for your letters of October 11th, one private to myself and the other a reply to the charges made by Mr. Frank C. Churchill, in his report.

Write me fully with regard to the opening of the Igloo school. I shall also be glad to hear how you are getting on at Teller.

With kind regards to Mrs. Brevig, and other friends at your station, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Oct. 31, 1906.

Mr. John C. Martin,
#1 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Martin:

Kindly have your secretary send me the circulars connected with your Educational Fund.

With kind regards to Mrs. Martin and best wishes for the success of your special work, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Oct. 31, 1906.

Mr. A. A. Jackson,
Janesville, Wis.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of July 30, came in due time, but I was unable to reply until now.

It is possible that we are connected through ancestors back in old England, but not from ancestry on this side of the waters. My grandfather came over from England about 1790. He had two sons, Alonzo and Samuel. Alonzo had four sons, Samuel, Alonzo, John and Allen; and my father had only one son, myself.

I send you a short biographical abstract of my grandfather.

I was very glad to meet your wife at Madison, recently and am only sorry that you yourself were not there also.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Jackson.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Sheldon Jackson

The Sheldon in my name is my Mother's family name - She was a Miss Sheldon.

Hon. Samuel Jackson, paternal grandfather of Sheldon Jackson, was born in England, November 8, 1755, and removed from Manchester, England, to the United States about 1790, settling in the township of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, where he married Louisa Heyer, February 25, 1797, and where he died April 12, 1845. Forming a partnership with David Cady, he became a successful merchant, a wealthy captialist and a large land owner. He filled acceptably various town offices, was a member of the 29th (1806), 40th (1816,) 41st (1818), 42nd (1819), and 48th (1825), sessions of the New York state legislature. He was a presidential elector and also a committeeman for Montgomery county at the inaugural celebration of the completion and opening of the Erie canal. He was an officer during the war of 1812, and the close of the war found him lieutenant-colonel of the batallions of New York state infantry, from the townships of Florida and Duanesburg, Montgomery county. On March 27, 1819, he was appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton, colonel of the 188th Regiment of New York state infantry. He introduced the first locust trees and the first piano into the township of Florida, and his wife was famous for the largest and finest flower garden in that region of country.

L.E.C.

Oct. 31, 1906.

Miss Esanetuck,
Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Friend:

Your record for September is received and I am glad to find it so good. I approve of your remaining at Carlisle until you graduate.

I am always glad to receive a letter from the Alaska children at Carlisle, but I am so busy at the Office that I seldom have time to write.

Remember me very kindly to those who are at the school.

Very sincerely your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Address of Dr Sheldon Jackson
at Lak Mohonk Conference
October 1906

The Chairman: We are now to hear from the Alaskan Indian, first from one whom we have seen occasionally and read of a great deal, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, and after him, Rev. J. W. Kirk, Missionary way up under the Arctic Circle.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON:- Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have a piece of good news for the conference. Last winter Congress passed a law giving the native population of Alaska an opportunity to secure title to land. Through all the years since the flag floated over Alaska, from 1867 to the present, wherever the white man has wanted a good plot of cleared ground, that an Alaskan native's ancestors from remote ages had cleared up and occupied, he simply took it and the native had no redress. The law was on his side, but he could not get the law enforced. And now Congress has given an opportunity for the native to secure a government title to a tract of land that the white man can not steal. (Applause)

Last winter the friends of the Alaskans were very much startled by a bill introduced into the United States Congress transferring all the native schools with their industries, including the reindeer schools, from the United States Bureau of Education,---a non-political organization---and turning them over to the Governor of Alaska. We have had some good governors in Alaska, and some very, very poor ones. The good governors would try, (although they were not appointed governors because of their knowledge of educational matters) to do the best they could for the schools, but you all know what the others would do, simply mismanage and neglect them. When, in 1900 Congress gave an opportunity for the incorporated towns to carry on their own school operations and elect school directors, they were given first fifty per cent of the license money for school purposes. Some of the towns had so much money they did not know what to do with it; they paid teachers the highest salaries and employed two sets, one for the day school and the other for the evening school. Yet those towns in almost every instance spent their entire school money for the white children, neither allowing the children of the native races to come into the white schools or establishing for them schools outside of the white schools. This action indicated what might be expected if the schools of Alaska were placed under the Governor, and taken out from under the control of the United States through the Bureau of Education. It was also positively stated by the newspapers that the Governor of that country had been promised the entire care of the reindeer, one of the leading industries taught in connection with the native schools of northern Alaska.

The intimation that the native schools and their reindeer industry might be taken from the control of the United States Bureau of Education so startled the friends of Alaska Education that the National Indian Association ---and our friend who spoke here this evening, Mr. Brosius,---took it up with vigor. Dr. Merrill E. Gates and others co-operated with him and the women of the Indian Association throughout the country began sending petitions to Congress to prevent the transfer which would have destroyed the Indian schools and the reindeer enterprise, which is the industrial portion of a number of the schools for the natives. This has been stopped for the present, but it is by no means dead, and I do trust that those present here tonight will carry the conviction home with them and keep it on their minds, that they are to be watchful, if they have any interest whatever in the native population of Alaska. The only hope of the continuance of the native population not in barbarism, but as eventually intelligent, wealth-producing American citizens, is through the schools and the missions, the government school and the missions of the various denominations.

Fifty years from now there would scarcely be a native left in Alaska if the Government schools were to be broken up, and if the missions were to be withdrawn. The natives flocking into the mining camps with their immorality and their saloons, would simply fade out of sight and be lost, and a hardy race that can be made to add to the wealth of the country would be lost, for, as in the case of Mr. Doxon who stood before us this morning, there is the making of men and women in the native population of Alaska, if cared for by the government and by the mission stations. The only place where the native population is increasing is the population that is clustering around the mission stations of the various church denominations, and we want you to stand by them and keep them up.

Last spring, the Board of Indian Commissioners felt that something more ought to be done for Alaska and discussed the situation with the President. The Bureau of Education had been asking Congress year after year for increased facilities and increased appropriations, with but little success, but when the board of Indian Commissioners and Dr. Gates, their secretary, took the matter before the President a communication was sent through the Secretary of the Interior to Congress asking for increased school facilities in Alaska.

There are one hundred and seventy-seven native villages, large and small, where the natives have not had in the past and have no prospect at present of having a school for their children. The request of the Secretary of the Interior called for fifty additional schools, two industrial training schools (one in the northern and the other in the southern part of Alaska), with hospitals attached, and two orphanages,---for we have a large number of native orphans. In 1900 an epidemic swept through the villages on the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean coasts and up the great Yukon river, that carried off one-third of the entire native population in one short summer. Of course large numbers of children were left without friends to care for them, and they have had to be taken and cared for by the mission stations in their several neighborhoods, otherwise many of them would have starved to death.

This request of the Secretary for schools and hospitals reached the last Congress too late for action but will be renewed this coming session and your influence with your Congressmen is needed to get something done that is adequate for the best interests of the Alaska natives.

I want to add one word about the reindeer. You have been reading of "the wonderful failure of the reindeer"; "a remarkable failure." They were first brought into Alaska in 1892 and from 1892 to 1903, the increase by birth has been forty-five per cent up to the present time. A remarkable failure of the increase of those animals They ought to have increased two or three hundred per cent perhaps§ You have been told that while the government has in 14 years spent $222,500 to nurse that industry, it has only got to its own name 3095 reindeer out of the 10,241 that were in Alaska December 1905, and the inference is sent all over the country that the other 7146 I had stolen! They did not say so in so many words, but that is the inference. What has become of them? Dr. Jackson had charge of them for the government. The government only got 3095. What has become of the other 7146?

I will tell you what has become of them. Three thousand, eight hundred and seventeen are in the hands of Eskimo herders and apprentices who have received them according to the terms of apprenticeship; 2127 have been earned by the Missions of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, the Swedish Evangelical Union, the Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, the Congregational, the Moravian and Friends Churches, in the care, support, and teaching of apprentices, and are used for the benefit of their Eskimo converts; 1189 have been earned by the Lapp teachers, and 13 sled deer have been bought from the herders by Miners.

Those who are criticising the small proportion owned by the government lose sight of the fact that Congress did not make the appropriation for the government to go into the business of raising and owning reindeer. The purpose was to make an industry that the natives could carry on in that country and thereby save and perpetuate themselves in a civilized condition, We might have five hundred industrial schools in Alaska if that was all, and when the pupils of those schools closed their school days they would have nothing to do but to fish and to hunt and to go back to blankets. We have got to give them an industry suited to the country in which they live. That country has four hundred thousand square miles of the finest pasturage of a certain kind in the world. Cows will not eat it, horses will not eat it, but the reindeer kind eat it and the reindeer eat it. We have a better reindeer pasture than Lapland has, or Siberia, for domestic reindeer. There is a permanent pasture there for twelve million head of reindeer. With twelve million head of reindeer, your fathers, your brothers, your sisters, that follow their husbands into the mines of Alaska, can have fresh meat occasionally during the winter, and not be compelled to live on canned meat.

The reindeer industry is a complete success. One cause of complaint was we were giving them to the missions; that the government had lost them; that if I had not stolen them I had at least given them away to the missionary societies. But what else could the government do? It was starting a new enterprise in that country, that the natives knew nothing about. How were we to do it? We could not give this family two or three reindeer and that family two or three,---distributing them as you could distribute cows among the Sioux in Dakota, because you cannot keep reindeer that way, and the larger the number in your herd, the better. It costs but a trifle more to herd five thousand head of reindeer than five hundred, and it is a great deal safer, because they herd together.

Before the reindeer could be distributed among the Eskimos, it was absolutely necessary that their young men should be trained in the care and management of the reindeer. To accomplish this bright young men were to be selected, fed and clothed during a five years' apprenticeship and if at the close of the apprenticeship they had mastered the business they were to be furnished with a small herd as a start in life.

But how were we to select the men? We could not afford as a government to take as apprentices young men that promised well,without knowing anything about them, for if there were one or two failures out of ten, the newspaper press of the country would ring of the failure, and it would be said that the people did not want reindeer and that you could not train them to the raising of reindeer.

Scattered through Alaska were mission stations with missionaries living with the people, associating with them constantly, watching them, studying them, trying to elevate them. These missionaries knew who were the right kind of young men for apprentices,---the steady men, the men of character, the young men that had come under civilizing and Christian influences in the schools,---so that the government had to turn,from the necessities of the case,to the missionary stations to select its apprentices. Then we found that even with a local agent in that country where our stations are at extremes of a thousand miles apart, we could not pay a sufficient number of inspectors to look after each station.

As apprentices during the five years' apprenticeship are supplied with food and clothing and as it xxxx is their custom, when one has any food to share with all his relatives, it is important for the government to know whether it is feeding the apprentice and his wife,or from five to ten relatives besides. This can only be safe-guarded through the Missionary. And thus naturally the Government turned to the Missionary saying:"We will loan your society one hundred head of reindeer for five years with the understanding that you are to take from two to four apprentices, feed and clothe them for five years, and at the end of their apprenticeship give them fifty reindeer as their start in life." During the five years those missionary societies paid the interest on their loan by supporting these apprentices out of their own funds for the government, and at the close of the five years they returned the one hundred deer originally loaned them by the government, retaining only the increase for themselves, and then continued to train and support a succession of apprentices indefinitely for the generations to come. A man borrows money and gives you an interest-bearing note and finally when the note is due he pays interest and principal. Do you ever ask him to do anything more than that? You would be surprised if he should say, "I have now paid your principal, but I will go on paying you four, five or six per cent interest indefinitely." That is what the missionary societies are doing for the government, and that is what the newspapers said was "a great fraud; government cheated out of hundreds of dollars by thrifty, grafting missionaries that had gone to Alaska."

The mission work is prosperous all over Alaska, and I want to further state, that we have ordinarily only one denomination in a large region of a hundred miles, so that there is the friendliest feeling between Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in Alaska. If a Protestant missionary is travelling with his dog ~~sledge~~ or reindeer sledge, sleeping out in the snow banks nights, and comes across a Roman Catholic mission he is taken in and cared for just as kindly as if he were a brother in their church; and a Roman Catholic Priest, treavelling up and down the Yukon river and coming across a Protestant station he is taken in as a guest and they hold sweet communion together as they talk about common interests, the best way of reaching the native population and bringing them to the common Christianity of the Lord Jesus Christ, and into the best relations to make good citizens.

There is not time to give you details of the different missions, of the wonderful work that has been done, of the thousands of natives that in the last fifteen or twenty years have come into Christian civilization, and have gone out from our schools and are supporting themselves in their several stations of life, some of them making a good support; one of them, that is a jeweller, with an income of two thousand dollars a year, has one of the best modern American houses in the community, where he lives, and there are perhaps twelve or thirteen hundred American citizens in that community --- he has his hot and cold water and his bath-tub and all the appliances. A year ago his children, as well dressed and well-behaved as any white children in the place-- were not allowed in the white school because they had native blood in their veins.

In the few moments remaining of my time, I wish to present two instances which will illustrate perhaps more forcibly than any other the result of Christian instruction upon those Eskimo communities, and the leavening power that is going out from the different missions, At Point Barrow, the northernmost mission on the earth, with the single exception of one Danish mission on the west coast of Greenland, Mr John H. Kilbuck, a Moravian missionary, who for years made snow shoe journeys of a thousand miles every winter with the thermometer forty, fifty or sixty degrees below zero, visiting every village on his route, holding communion, baptizing the children , receiving communicants, conducting funeral services (no matter when they died, the funeral was always when the missionary came along once a year or twice a year as he went up and came back.) The young people delay their marriages to the annual visit; all the marriages of the year are at these two times, writes that he has never seen such a universal prayerful condition as among the Eskimos around Point Barrow. He has never, in the year that he has been there seen a man coming back from seal hunting or walrus hunting at sea to his home, or from the inland hunting of caribou, that as he entered his house, he did not stop on the threshold to pray and thank God that he was able to return safely to his home;and all the family inside, before greeting the father and the husband would say "Amen" as he closed his prayer. Even when afloat on an ice floe miles from shore hunting seal or walrus, a blessing is asked as they eat their lunch of frozen fish or blubber.

Take another instance: I alluded to it two years ago, but it is bearing wondrous fruit in that country. The leaven is extending hundreds of miles. I refer to the Friends' Mission of the yearly meeting of Lower California at Kotzebue, Alaska, under the Arctic Circle, which for more than half a century has been the center of the liquor traffic for northwestern Alaska,--~~there Arctic~~ Alaskan whalers load up with rum at San Francisco, or Honolulu, take it up and trade it along the Siberian coast, and when they reach the Arctic Circle on the Alaska coast it being the commencement of the whaling season, and they wanting the hogsheads emptied to put in oil, ~~so they~~ land all that was left of the rum at the little native village of Kotzebue, where every summer there was held a great inter-national fair, to which natives came from six, seven and eight hundred miles around, natives of Siberia, coasting up in their skin covered canoes. The landing of the rum was the beginning of a great carousal, and if at the close of the fair any rum was left, it was loaded into canoes and taken into the interior, five and six and seven hundred miles. While the rum lasted at a native village there would not be a sane person in the camp. Even mothers have killed their sucking babes by dosing them with this vile stuff. If you remonstrate with them they say, "Me love it! Me love it!" And the mother would give her baby what she loved herself and wonder why the child died. Into that community, in 1897, the Friends went and commenced work in one of the most hopeless regions in all Alaska because of this universal liquor habit,---not a person in the whole community for hundreds of miles around who did not use it when theycould get it. The community at Kotzebue was brought to the Lord Jesus Christ. As the early disciples that were scattered abroad by persecution went everywhere telling of the Christ, so these Eskimos as they went out from the central village told the story of the Cross in other villages, until all the country round had heard of the Jesus mighty to save. The work extended until on the books of membership of the several Friends'Missions in that region, there are over one thousand names. Everywhere a person who puts his name down as a member of the Friends'Church signs an iron-clad temperance pledge and of those thousand people who never knew a sober day when they could get whiskey, the last notice that I had there were only four, out of the thousand, in a whole year who had broken the pledge, and they came back with contrition to the church and plead with their fellow members to pray harder for them, so that the next time they were tempted they would be strong enough to stand up against it. That is what the Gospel of Jesus Christ is doing. You might have given that community education for a hundred years, and they would have been drunkards still, if any of their descendants should then be [illegible] left. It was the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ alone that could change their natures and make them Christian men and women.

L.M.C

Nov. 2, 1906.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Secretary, Lake Mohonk Conference.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I return you the address. If convenient I would like to also revise the galley proof when set in type.

Trusting that you are now getting a little rest from your arduous summer work, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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L.E.C.

Nov. 5, 1906.

Mrs. Kirsten Nils Bals,
Kaoutokeina, Finmarken,
Norway.

Madam:

Your father Mr. Nils P. Bals, has sent me $300 to pay the expenses of yourself and son, and if there is sufficient money, your husband, from Norway to Alaska. I enclose you a copy of your father's letter to me.

He does not expect you to come this winter, but to be ready and come next spring. The steamers that leave Seattle for Bering Sea and Alaska usually sail from Seattle early in June. They are the first boats in the spring that come to Alaska as the ice is bad in northern Bering Sea where you would need to go to join your father.

Please write me a letter when you receive this telling me that you have got your money safely.

I will enclose you a letter of introduction to Mr. A. E. Johnson, No. 7 Broadway, New York City. He is the agent of the Scandinavian Steamship Company, and when you reach New York, if you will go to him he will help you in getting the right Railroad to take you to Seattle on the Pacific Ocean.

I enclose you another letter which you can show to Mr. C. H. Black at Seattle. He will help you get the steamer from Seattle to St. Michael. Mr Black is at the Store of the Seattle Hardware Co. Seattle Wash

I do not yet know whether your father wants you to come to him at Koserefsky on the Yukon river, or to join your brother at Unalakleet on the Bering Sea coast, but will write your father and find out. I will also find out from Mr. Johnson in New York about what it will cost for you and your husband and your boy from Lapland to Seattle.

Near Seattle is a village of Laplanders. The name of the village is Poulsbo. In case you had to wait a good many days at Seattle to get a steamer to St. Michael, it would be well for you to go to Poulsbo, where you would find friends.

Hoping you may have a pleasant journey next spring and find your father and friends all well, I remain,

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosures.

L.E.C.

Nov. 5, 1906.

Mr. A. E. Johnson,
Agent of Scandinavian Steamship Company,
#7 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you Mrs. Kirsten Nils Bals and her son. She is on her way to join her father who has charge of some Government reindeer in Alaska.

Any assistance that you can give her in getting on the right Railroad to go to Seattle, will be duly appreciated by this Office.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Nov. 5, 1906.

Mr. C. H. Black,
Seattle Hardware Company,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Mr. Black:

This will introduce to you Mrs. Kirsten Nils Bals, who is on her way from Lapland to join her father who is in charge of Government reindeer in Alaska.

Kindly assist her in getting a steerage passage on a steamer from Seattle to St. Michael, in May or June, 1907.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

(Copy-RYR).

Holy Cross, Alaska,
May 18th, 1906.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

Your most welcome letter of January 16th is received for which I thank you very much. I see you are stil remember us very good, and I have also received the Telegram you sent for us about the loan of herd and we were both glad to learn that we have the loan of deer over at Unalakleet. I wish if I can go to Unalakleet and remain there, because up here is to hard with reindeer as I had been very hard in moving the herd down here from Nulado to Koserefsky throught the deep snow plenty of water woods and very hungry for the deer because no moss for 4 days sometimes. I did not know any other way only keept moving always. Nights and days and all the poor deer and people and the little dogs get so tired pretty near fall down all of them even we had so hard the terrible volves found one hard night the poor hungry tired deer what they could not run away from them, they could kill so many all of them 45 poor I coold hardly keep back my tears.

In this Yokon boys they did not love to stay with the reindeer they found this work with deer is too hard for them if they remain one or two months then they like to go their own will and they could not learn nothing about.

I am glad to say that up here is much better than at Nulada, plenty of moss, nice looking mountains, plenty of wild deers. But I did not like, they maked wild this reindeer too, as we lose 11 deer first of March, they follow those wilds. I thought they killed by the natives or wolves. Again, Dr. Jackson, I say about the deer as I found one Indian in killing reindeer. I hope as Government has making that North Alaska like reindeer country then they will give good order for them not to kill them which had mark on around where the herd are. It was 10 miles from herd where I found. In killing the deer if they not kill them we will find them some times even they stay long.

This Catholic Mission people they look us very kind as they brought up so many that poor native children.

You well remember that 1904 you wrote us in return that I did not need another year with the reindeer then we did not get our mind to go to Paulba but I go to Nome with the last boat. I puy food for winter. I spent over 200.00 then after I came back to Unalakleet I married my daughter, the little Mary you used to give canteas, even I am very sorry to gived American man who with I could not dolk. But can't help, I hope they will be allright now they remain at St. Michael working in telegraph office making good money. and after new year I begin to bild sleds and harness for the deer, I buy 7 sled deer, they cost me 50.00 a piece. Then I go with one Lapp boy when we reached to the Candle City we were very busy freighting coal with deer I make 350.00 when we quit we put our deers in Alfreet Nilema herd and they are there. We still remain with that Lapp Combany what belong Andrs A. Bahr we work that claim up at Bear Creek. It was pretty good I 150.00 until the letter came from Government. only I am sorry to leave my deer, but I found the mining of coal is too heavy for me.

Well, I thought you will be pleased to learn about the reindeer hoping that letter will find you well. I wish you will understand that poor writing.

We are all well and senting our best regards to you.

Yours truly servent,

From Mr. & Mrs. Bals.

You will know how long I kept that envelope I sent you from the last letter you wrote me the 1904.

As I had the loan of herd I will sent money to bring my olds daughter from Norway and one boy who was the first cousin of Mrs. Bals. I think he was a kind boy for me to teach after me and asking of you Dr. Jackson if you will be pleace to help me to bring them to their father and mother by the name of Mr. Matthis Aslak Hatta, the name of my daughter Mrs. Kirsten Nils Bals. She had a little boy 3 years old and 50 or 60 reindeer I wish if she can sell them for good price and keep the money. Herewith I sent one check for which there was the name of Mr. Petter Bals my son. I hope it will be alright even so you will see there was 250.00 and 50.00 real money to making 300 dollar.

Mr. M. P. Bals.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

The check was sent to be signed by Bals, the son, in Unalakleet, and we hope it will reach you in a short time. Mr. Bals asks if the money he sent, viz. $300, will be enough to pay for the travelling fares of his son-in-law, his daughter and his grandson to Alaska. If it is not enough he says to bring only his daughter and grandson. He will send some more money afterwards to get also his son-in-law. The enclosed is the address of the Daughter. They do not expect her this fall, but next spring.

With our best regards, yours,

(signed) F. Jno. Lucchesi, S.J.

Holy Cross - Koserefsky P. O.,
2d Sept. '06 .

L.E.C.

Nov. 5, 1906.

Mr. Nils P. Bals,
c/o A. J. Markham,
Koserefsky, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Bals:

I have this day sent to your daughter, Mrs. Kirsten Nils Bals, Kautokeina, Finmarken, Norway, a check for one thousand one hundred and eleven kroners, for which I paid $299.87, the other 13 cts. of the $300 sent me being the postage and registry.

I have enclosed your daughter a letter of introduction to Mr. A. E. Johnson, # 7 Broadway, New York, City. He is the agent of the Scandinavian Steamship Line and will help your daughter get the right cars to go to Seattle. I have also sent her a letter for Mr. C. H. Black of the Seattle Hardware Company, who will help her get a steamer to St. Michael.

Do you want her to come to Koserefsky or to go to Unalakleet and stay with your son. Write me.

I have written to Mr. A. E. Johnson to find out what it will cost to come from Lapland to Seattle or St. Michael and will let you know whether it is necessary for you to send any more money for your son-in-law.

I hope you and your wife keep well. Try hard to get some of the boys at Holy Cross Mission to stay with the herd all the time, so that when your five years are out, there will be some one there, able to look after and care for the reindeer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Nov. 5, 1906.

Rev. S. R. Spriggs,
Barrow,
Alaska.

Dear Brother Spriggs:

Your letter of August 24, 1906, with regard to the payment for carrying the U. S. mail on route # 78125, from Kotzebue to Barrow, on the trip leaving Kotzebue, March 29, and reaching Barrow April 22, is received.

I visited the Post Office and found that on the 22, of October, 1906, the Post Office Department mailed you to Barrow a check for the March trip of $375 and also checks for the trips during the winter of 1905 - '06. The whole amount of the contract price was sent, there being no fine nor penalty attached to it.

I hope you will receive, or will by the first winter mail a copy of the Churchill Report, which I sent you September 1st. As soon as you can read and digest it, I wish you would send me a reply, concerning his charges made against yourself and other parties at Barrow and Wainwright. Send to me care of U. S. Bureau of Education. I shall try and answer the charges as best I can, but probably could do better if I had all the particulars which you can give me. I wrote you last spring to let me know the ins and outs of the Eskimo contract; how much you received, how much you paid the Eskimo and others for carrying the mail, and how much your net profits are after all the bills have been paid.

Mrs. Spriggs has been appointed teacher at Barrow in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Hamilton, at $80 per month for nine months of school.

I am negotiating with a medical missionary, Dr. Thomas S. Dedrick # 12 West Washington Avenue, Washington, N. J., and it looks now as if he would join you at Barrow next summer. His wife is said to be a superior school teacher. It is not fully certain that his wife will accompany him to Barrow next year, but may come a year later. He, himself now expects to go next year. I have been disappointed so often in men for Barrow and Gambell, that I do not count upon them until they are actually on the field. I trust, however, that it is the Lord's will that some physician shall be found to take the school and help you at Barrow. We often speak of you and your wife and many prayers are made in your behalf.

You need not worry over Churchill's attack, it will not hurt you with the Christian people of the United States.

We will try and send you the Alaska Code next summer. Mr. Hamilton joins me in kind rememberances.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.H.C.

Nov. 6, 1906.

Alex. M. Darley,
1128 Crystal Place,
Pueblo, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

I am glad to hear from you again, it calls up old times. Please accept thanks for the couple of copies of the "La Hermandad".

I trust that you and the family are well. Mrs. Jackson and the two girls are living with me in Washington.

With kind regards to Mrs. Darley, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Nov. 7, 1906.

Mr. Chas. H. Quillin,
Ebbitt House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I hope to be able to attend the C. E. Society of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sabbath evenung the 11th, unless you have other arrangements for that evening. What topic does the Society wish me to speak on?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Nov. 7, 1906.

Mr. Chas. D. Walcott,
Director U.S.Geological Survey,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Please accept thanks for copy of bulletin # 289, Series A., Economic Geology, B. Descriptive Geology, concerning the Mataunska Coal Field, Alaska, by G. C. Martin.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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L.E.C.

Nov. 8, 1906.

President Lowell M. McAfee,
Parkville, Mo.

Dear Dr. McAfee:

A letter recently received from Mrs. W. G. Thomas of Wrangell, Alaska, makes the following statement.

"As I am on the subject of schools etc., I want to say a word for the Park College teachers, preachers etc., they have proved so worthy and so efficient. Send them on, we can not have a surplus of the same kind."

Mrs. Thomas was for many years a teacher in Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Nov. 8, 1906.

The Outlook Company,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

With regrets that it was not done earlier, I now forward you the $1.00 due on the enclosed bill. Please receipt and return to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
The Concord
Washington
D.C.

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Nov. 8, 1906.

Rev. T. L. Brevig,

Teller, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 13, is received. I would much prefer that Miss Enesvedt should sign the enclosed printed slip and have her salary as teacher for 1906 - '07, mailed direct to T. C. Satra, Florence, Washington, instead of having her salary paid to me and then have me pay it to Mr. Satra. It is a great deal better to have it paid to him direct from the Treasury.

With kind regards to the family, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

Nov. 9, 1906.

Mrs. William Thaw,
Box 1086,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

Yours of October 7, from New York, was duly received. Since then as I had time I have been trying to get you a copy of Churchill's Report, but they are so scarce that I have failed. I went a week or so ago to the Document Room of the U. S. Senate, and found that they only had ten copies left of the edition. I have now secured the loan of a copy, which I will loan you. After it has been read, very kindly place it in the enclosed envelope and remail it to the Bureau of Education. Sent Nov, 10

On the 1st of July, Dr. W. T. Harris resigned his position as Commissioner of Education and Dr. Elmer E. Brown of the University of California, was appointed in his place. While we were very sorry to lose Dr. Harris, we are also much pleased with Dr. Brown.

I am very glad to hear from you that your son is so cheerful and courageous in his trouble. What a blessing it would be if his enforced isolation from the world, giving him much time for thought, should be the method that God takes to bring him to the Saviour.

I have been praying that that result might follow.

I am glad to hear that your health is bearing the strain. Remember me very kindly to your family.

Sincerely your friend in Christ.

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Nov. 12, 1906.

Hon. John G. Brady,
c/o Reynolds Development Company,
27 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Brady:

Your letter of November 10, is received and we will wait for your notes on the allotment question.

I send you a Reindeer Statement for June 30, 1906. You will notice that the fawns born number approximately 3516. I had expected that the total would have been larger than 12575, but doubtless during the past year a larger number than usual of the surplus males have been sold to the miners and butchers. When the herders return their loans to the Government, of course thereafter they have to support themselves and the larger part of that support must come from the sale of surplus male reindeer, which will from year to year reduce the total increase.

I am glad you have so many opportunities for lecturing on Alaska. I enclose you my check for a membership in the Boston Alaskan Society. At what rate could I get some preferred stock of the Development Company? I have recently sold a lot in Washington and will soon have $1000 or more to invest.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

L.E.C.

Nov. 12, 1906.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
Commercial Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Van Pelt:

Yours of November 7, enclosing a message from the Presbyterian women of Utah is received. Please send me a package of 25.

I thank you very much for the news concerning the progress of building operations, and also for copies of the front of the two buildings. I like the front appearance of the Woman's building very much, have no criticisms to make, but must again reiterate a criticism made to Dr. McNiece, Wishard and others from time to time concerning the front entrance to the College building proper. It should have direct steps from the front the same as the Woman's building. Side steps create in many persons a very unpleasant feeling. I never see them that I do not think of its being the back door. It makes a belittleing impression. The building itself makes a fine appearance, but it ought not to be handicapped with side steps to the front door.

I can let the College have $100 very soon. Does it make any difference whether I send the check directly to you or send it to you through the College Board. I understand that the College Board has agreed to receive such contributions for the Institution and transmit them at once. Can you tell me anything about it? Is there any possibility when they receive such contributions that any other fund that would come to the College would be diminished? If so, I would continue to send direct to you. If, however, it makes no difference in the final results by sending through the Board, they receive some encouragement and the contribution is recorded on their books. I will be glad, however, for you to express yourself frankly and fully on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

(Copy-BYH)

Golovin Mission, Alaska,
Oct. 28, 1906.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
General Agent of Education for Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have just received Mr. Frank Churchill's report, and in compliance to your request of August 15th I have been reading the report, and I have also made a few comments and notes on some of the statements made in the report. Mr. Frank C. Churchill gives my poor English and my ignorance about the facts as an excuse for not getting more information from this station. But my fault is not as serious as that. The limited time Mr. Frank C. Churchill had to dispose of when he inspected this station must have something to do with the fact that he did not get all the information he wanted. When it comes to the reindeer business I think I am well posted about the affairs in Golovin Bay, as I have been in connection with this Mission since 1900. I don't think I left any question unanswered that Mr. Churchill made. When I answered his questions by taking the figures from the record, I think I did the right thing. The record must be more reliable than my memory.

The figures Mr. Churchill got from me are as follows:

	Deer.
Mission,	462
Nils Klemetsen, a Lap herder,	287
Self supporting Eskimos,	293
Eskimo apprentices,	36
Mission "	35
Nils Klemetsen, apprentice,	4
Peter Egelak,	6
Mrs. Dexter,	9
Government,	32
	1,164

I don't know what reason Mr. Churchill have for not believing it to be 52 trained sled deer in the herd. I think the figures that comes from the superintendent, and the herders, when they are together counting the deer, are the most accurate that can be obtained in this place. If Mr. Churchill would have asked me about the Government deer now in the herd I would gladly informed him how thuse deer became Government deer, and that those 50 deer the Government loned to the Mission 1896 had been returned to the Government after 5 years.

Concerning Mr. Nils Klemetsen, he was supporting 2 apprentices when Mr. Frank Churchill made his inspection here. There was only one apprentice in the report, the other had only served a short time so he had no deer. This apprentice was latter on discharged for disobedience. I deemed it wise to let him leave the herd, to avoid further troubles.

There may be more statements in the report that would be well to make notes on. But the boat is comming, and they have no time for waiting, if possibly they will trye to get the mail omboard on the last boat that leav Nome.

Thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. A. Gustafson.

L.F.C.

REV. JOHN EATON, Ph. D., LL.D.,
Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Education,
1870 - 1886

by

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D.,
United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Among the prominent men of the United States, whose lives have touched and elevated large masses of men and whose influence on humanity is world-wide, is the Rev. John Eaton, Ph., D., LL.D., Clergyman, Soldier, Philanthropist, Journalist, Educator and Statesman.

General Eaton as he was familiarly called was born in the township of Sutton, Merimac County, New Hampshire, December 5, 1829.

He was the eldest of nine children of a prosperous farmer, John Eaton and his wife Janet Andrews. One of his paternal ancestors, Lieut. Nathaniel Eaton, (his superior officers having been killed or wounded) led his company in a charge at Bunker Hill. On his mother's side he was descended from Scotch Irish stock.

He commenced attending school when a little over three years of age, but the necessities of the family required that in his fifth year, when able to ride a horse in plou~~gh~~wing, he should begin work. Thereafter, according to the custom of the times, he worked on the farm from spring to fall and attended school during a few weeks in winter. Encouraged by his mother he availed himself of odd moments and evenings for study. He knew what it was to walk eight miles on Sunday, when released from farm toil, to borrow a text book. He mastered the elements of Latin, and chemistry after bed time and commenced the study of the natural sciences while drawing wood to market with an ox team. His physical development depended not upon athletics but hard manual work to assist in getting an education.

At 16 years of age, he himself became teacher of a district school during the winter term, when he could be spared from the farm. His mother dying soon after, he was accustomed to spend his Sundays at home, helping his sister in the care of the younger children.

Essaying to secure a college course, he worked his way, with limited help from his father through Thetford Academy, Vermont, then in charge of Dr. Hiram Orcutt and through Dartmouth College graduating in 1854 with only three cents in his possession.

He had already felt the call to the gospel ministry, but delayed attendance at a theological seminary until he could replenish his finances.

Securing the position of principal of a ward school in Cleveland, Ohio, he spent from 1854 - 56 xxx xxxxx in that city. ~~Mr. William Rockefeller (brother of John D.) being among his pupils.~~ His success at Cleveland led to his appointment as Superintendent of the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, which position he held from 1856 - 59.

In 1859 he resigned the superintendency of schools in Toledo to enter Andover Theological Seminary as a candidate for the ministry. During his three years at Toledo he employed all his spare time in the study of theology. Accordingly upon entering the seminary he was able to crowd the usual three years' course into two.

CLERGYMAN.

In September 1861 he was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Maumee, Ohio, but he never held a pastorate. God had work for him in other fields, and wherever he labored, he always remembered that the vows of God were upon him. At one time he was moderator of the Presbytery of Athens and at another moderator of the Synod of Ohio. Whenever possible he attended the ecclesiastical gatherings of his church and took an active part in their affairs.

SOLDIER.

The same fall (1861) that he was ordained as minister, the northwest was rising as one man for the protection of the Union and the young Presbyterian minister enlisted in the army and was commissioned chaplain of the 27th Ohio volunteer infantry, Colonel J. W. Fuller commanding. This regiment was recruited at Toledo and was composed of many of the personal friends and former pupils of Chaplain Eaton.

The regiment was sent to join General Fremont's command in Missouri. While in Missouri Chaplain Eaton was twice taken prisoner

~~While a prisoner~~ At Lexington, Mo., he won the respect and friendship of his captors to such an extent that upon their invitation he preached to the Confederate soldiers on the Sabbaths he was with them.

He was also under fire with General Pope at New Madrid. From Missouri he was sent with his regement to join General Grant in Tennessee and took part in the desperate battle ~~[illegible]~~ at Corinth.

In Tennessee a brigade of Ohio and Missouri regiments was formed with Colonel Fuller in command, and the Rev. John Eaton, acting Chaplain of the brigade. He was also made Sanitary Inspector for the brigade.

In October 1863 he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of U. S. Colored Volunteers of Louisiana (afterwards reorganized as the 63rd Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry), and at the close of the war, upon the recommendation of General Grant he was commissioned March 13, 1865, Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet. [illegible]

His devotion and zeal to his work, his strong common sense - his tact in dealing with all classes of men in and out of the army, Union and Confederate, - his wonderful power of organization was attracting the attention of his superior officers, and a career was opening to him that made his name known in all lands.

PHILANTHROPIST.

President Lincoln in his emancipation proclamation (1862) opened the door to the slaves of the South, and a few months later in the providence of God, Chaplain ~~General~~ Eaton was selected by ~~Chaplain~~ General Grant as the "Moses" who should lead the negroes from the "House of bondage" to freedom. And it was his work that was the beginning of the Freedmen's Bureau and gave form to Congressional legislation for the negroes in their transition from slavery to freedom, and from freedom to citizenship.

In his Memoirs written just before his death, General Grant referring to General Eaton's organization of the Contrabands in connection with the Army of the Tennessee in 1862-3 and 4: writes: "It was at this point, probably, where the first idea of a "Freedman's Bureau took its origin"(vol. 1, page 424).

President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to the slaves had reached the plantations and with the advance of the northern army into Tennessee and Mississippi the slaves flocked to it for protection - they came in such numbers as to embarass and hinder Military movements at a most critical period. They came a great flood, thousands upon thousands. General Eaton speaks of their coming "like the arrival of cities. There was no Moses to lead, no plan in this exodus. The decision of their instinct or unlettered reason brought them to us * * * Ignorance, perverted ideas in taking liberty for idleness, including all the fostered vices and crimes of the old system; cringing deceit, theft, absence of chastity, and the sundering of the family relations; tatters, nakedness, torn limbs, women in travail, helpless childhood, age and decrepitude, multiplied sickness and frequent death. The sublime dash and roar of of the surge could not conceal the wreck or drown the piercing cry of distress".

They brought with them the small pox and other diseases. They introduced a flood of licentiousness. Like an army of locusts they devoured the rations needed for the troops, who were themselves often on half allowances, The Union army of 35.000 men trammeled with a hundred thousand contrabands was paralyzed. Unless the new peril could be controlled, the army could not advance - Vicksburg could not be taken. The Union cause could not triumph.

In this emergency General Grant, looking around for a suitable man to take charge of, organize, and control the contrabands and free the army for military operations selected Chaplain Eaton.

General Eaton narrates how after an evening in camp with his friends of the 27th Ohio Volunteers, around a bonfire in the pine woods of Grand Junction , Tenn., he returned to his tent and read by the light of a tallow dip the following order:

He was crushed. Speaking of the order 38 years afterward, he said: "Never in the entire army service, through the whole war, in the midst of battle, imprisonment, the roar of cannon, the explosion and destruction of ships, the horrors of the hospital or the terrors of surprise, or my own exposure to assassination, do I recall such a shock of surprise, amounting to consternation, as at the end of this brief summons to undertake what seemed to me an enterprise incapable of human achievement".

He was overwhelmed with the responsibility. The night was spent in anxious prayerful thought.

The next morning he visited headquarters to ask permission to decline the ~~next~~ great honor that had been conferred upon him. Reaching headquarters, (which was the dining room of a small village hotel) he was ushered into a room full of officers. After they had transacted their business and gone out, Gen. Grant arose and extended his hand to Chaplain Eaton saying, "So you are the man that is to command the contrabands. Draw your chair up to the table and let us talk it over".

The Chaplain plead with all the energy of his nature his inexperience for so responsible a work and asked that an older man might be selected. The General listened patiently until the Chaplain was through and then quietly said, "You will at once proceed to carry out the order you have received. I appreciate the difficulties of the position. But you see I have called you to a personal cooperation. I have issued this order and will stand behind you in its enforcement."

This was the commencement of a friendship between Gen. Grant and Gen. Eaton that lasted through life.

Chaplain Eaton went out from that memorable interview conscious that the work was too great for any man, unless that man was given Divine wisdom, sustained by Divine strength, and led by the Divine hand. And to God he looked for help. He saw that it was a crisis in the conduct of the war and that the fate of the nation was in the scales. The army of the Potomac, had for the time being failed and the eyes of the nation were centered upon the armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland to turn the tide of war and save the nation. The army of the Tennessee 35,000 strong, with heavy fighting, was slowly pushing its way southward to cut the Confederacy into two parts at Vicksburg and in doing so was penetrating the black belt where lived 770,000 slaves, lately made free. Naturally with the coming of the Union forces, the negroes abandoned the plantations and by the hundred thousand flock to the army for protection. With the coming of this helpless, unorganized horde, outnumbering the soldiers three to one, as already noticed, it was practically impossible for the army to advance.

In this crisis the fate of the nation was in the providence of God largely in the hands of Chaplain Eaton. If he failed to relieve the Union Army of the negro hordes that paralyzed its movements the Confederacy would prevail. If he was equal to the opportunity the Union was safe.

The secrets of eternity alone will reveal how narrow was our national excape at that time.

As soon as Chaplain Eaton entered upon his work, he came into conflict with the intense hatred of the southern planters who had lost their slaves and his life was in constant peril.

He also came into colision with superior officers in the army, one of whom refusing to recognize his authority, denied him transportation, placed him under arrest and took him before Gen. Grant, with the result that Gen. Grant announced to the officer "that Chaplain Eaton's authority was supreme within the range of his command".

To prevent similar interference the following order was issued:

To still further assist his work he was given the rank of "Colonel". Order was brought out of chaos; the contrabands were organized" into companies and divided into districts, each with its local superintendent, officers and aides, all subject to Colonel Eaton's authority.

10,000 acres of cotton were placed under cultivation and 59,000 cords of wood were cut for the gunboats on the Mississippi river. Seven hundred and ninety acres of vegetables and 500 acres of corn were cultivated for the army. Hospitals were established for the sick and schools opened for both young and old, with an attendance of 13,500.

By an order issued March 5, 1863, Colonel Eaton was placed under the orders of the Secretary of War and the scope of his work enlarged to include the enlisting of colored regiments for the protection of the negroes. Under this order he enlisted during 1863-5 over seventy thousand colored soldiers. Owing to the prejudice against colored troops, the first regiments were organized as a police force to keep order among the contrabands, protect those at work upon the plantations and employed in chopping wood for the Union gunboats on the Mississippi river.

The enlistment of the colored men gave the opportunity for conferring military rank and authority upon Superintendent Eaton and others associated with him and provided a force to execute his orders without calling upon the army.

This order also made Colonel Eaton "Commander of the army contrabands". He and the officers under him had the control and ~~regulation~~ practical regulation of all the civil, industrial and educational affairs of the 770,000 freedmen in western Kentucky, western Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and northern Louisiana.

This remarkable service was performed in a region but recently won from the enemy, in the midst of active military operations, and with the intense hatreds of a civil war still in existence and largely with out expense to the Government.

General Grant was so impressed with the remarkable success of Colonel Eaton, that when the latter presented his first annual report although ~~he~~ General Grant was engrossed in the military movements that three weeks later compelled the surrender of Vicksburg and opened the Mississippi river to the use of the Union army, yet he gave several hours to the consideration and discussion of the report. At the conclusion of the interview he directed ~~him~~ Colonel Eaton to take the report in person to President Lincoln and accompanied it with a personal letter to the President, calling his special attention to the work accomplished by its author. This introduced Colonel Eaton to President Lincoln, who was so attracted by the wonderful organizing ability, good judgment, sterling integrity, tact and comprehensive grasp of one of the great national problems of the times manifested by Colonel Eaton in his work for the negroes of the Southwest that he gave him his friendship and thereafter frequently conferred with him concerning the best methods of dealing with the negroes.

A short time before his death President Lincoln issued the following general order.

> "Colonel Eaton:
> You will continue your supervision of freedmen over the same territory and on the same principle as in the past, making such improvements as experience may suggest, until legislation shall require measures for further change.
> A. Lincoln."
> February 10, 1865."

A fuller account of General Eaton's work among the Freedmen has been given by himself in his book "Lincoln, Grant and the Negro" and by Miss Ethel Osgood Mason in an introductory chapter to the above book; also by the distinguished educational writer A. D. Mayo, A.M., LL.D. (1)

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(1) "The Annual Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for the year 1900-1901," Chapter X1, pp. 424-434

With the close of the war General Eaton was mustered out of the service.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. On March 3, 1865, Congress created the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands" to continue the work among the negroes inaugurated by General Eaton, Saxton and Banks of the army. Upon the strong recommendation of Lieutenant General Grant, General Eaton was appointed, April 1865 by President Lincoln as assistant Commissioner with General O. O. Howard of the New Freedmen's Bureau. Again his remarkable powers of organization enabled him without the help of precedents, except those created by himself in his army experience, to organize the Bureau, provide rules and regulations, systematize its work and set it in operation. In addition he was appointed superintendent of Freedmen in the District of Columbia, Maryland and the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudon in Virginia.

In December 1866 having placed the Freedmen's Bureau in running order he resigned his Commissionership to establish a loyal newspaper in the South.

~~In addition to his he was appointed superintendent of Freedmen in the District of Columbia, Maryland and the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax and Louden in Virginia.~~

~~In December 1866 having placed the Freedmen's Bureau in running order he resigned his Commissionership to establish a loyal newspaper in the South.~~

JOURNALIST.

In the reconstruction following the war, a group of patriotic and wealthy men in the North, realizing, that, although the battle of bullets was over, the battle of ideas must follow, conceived the plan of establishing a daily newspaper at Memphis, Tennessee to strengthen the loyalist element in Tennessee and Kentucky and perhaps to some extent to win back to the Union some of the more conservative element among the former confederates. An editor with the courage, force of character, and ability to maintain himself in a disloyal southern community smarting under their recent defeat, and at the same time having the tact and the faculty of conciliating and winning friends from bitter enemies, was one among ten thousand, and General Eaton was the man. Assisted by his brother Lucien he established in 1866 the "Memphis Post" with daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions, and for more than a year ably sustained the Government in its reconstruction policies in the midst of its bitterest enemies. During this period two mobs were formed to destroy his press. One of them was held at bay on the stairway leading to the office by General Eaton (armed with a red hot stove poker) and two employees, until help reached them from the outside. The second mob after starting for the printing office were dissuaded from the attempt by southerners who did not believe in mobs. Attempts were made to assassinate General Eaton, in one instance, at least causing the death of a man who was mistaken for him.

In 1867 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee.

THE EDUCATOR.

General Eaton commenced teaching at the age of sixteen in a country school,and resumed the work thereafter at intervals during his course through the academy and college. Upon graduation from college he spent two years as principal of a ward school in Cleveland, Ohio.

From 1856-59 he was superintendent of the Public Schools of Toledo, Ohio. This was his first independent command, and gave him the opportunity of showing his great executive ability. He impressed upon his teachers the need of the more exact classification of studies and the importance of the more thorough mental training of their pupils.

At the same time he began to work out the sociologist questions of public instruction through the collection and analysis of statistics.

In November 1892 General Eaton was placed in charge of three quarters of a million of helpless, ignorant, escaped slaves, and as fast as the Union army extended its lines he xxxxxxxxxx established schools for them. The teachers were largely devoted men and women, experienced and successful teachers from the North.

~~to leave their homes and pleasant surroundings and bury themselves in the Negro schools, where they would be shunned and loathed and persecuted by their own race.~~

The opening of the negro schools was like a new declaration of war to the South. The Southern people were sure the South would win and the Negroes be returned to slavery. But they also realized that if in the interim of freedom any considerable number of the Negroes should learn to read, the task of returning them to slavery would be much more difficult, if not impossible. Hence, as the opportunity offered, colored school houses were burned, and their northern teachers persecuted and occasionally murdered, and General Eaton, as their leader, was marked for assasination.

The bitterness was so great that these schools could only be kept up under military protection.

In the winter of 1862-'63, General Eaton provided a tent to be used as a school house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., and employed a woman to teach the negroes.

In 1863-'64 he caused other schools to be opened in Vicksburg

Natchez, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and other places within the Union lines, having in all 13,320 pupils.

With the opening of army Schools for negroes the leading Christian denominations of the North commenced church schools among them. The church schools also were supervised, and systematized by General Eaton.

As the Union Army advanced the few public schools for white children came under military control and were likewise directed by ~~General Eaton.~~ him.

This was the commencement of the American common school system in the South, which in succeeding years closed with the incorporation in the revised constitution of every reconstructed Southern State, of a provision for the establishment of public schools and the education of all children without distinction of race or color. General Eaton lived to see the day when six million, one hundred thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine white and black children in the southern states were being educated at the expense of the States themselves.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT. In 1867 General Eaton was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of Tennessee. This gave him an opportunity of setting in operation and enforcing the new school laws, which he had largely been instrumental in pushing through the State Legislature.

These laws were so far in advance of the public sentiment of the times in that section, that they encountered bitter opposition.

One who was himself a teacher during those troublesome days has often given me an account of the struggle, of burned school houses and expelled teachers, - of school directors avoiding mob violence by meeting in secret.

Tennessee with its large body of native loyalists became the strategic state during reconstruction days, and the fighting ground for common schools in the South for both whites and blacks.

With society torn and separated into warring factions, with whole communities bitterly opposed to the education of the negroes and withou adequate funds, General Eaton with his indomitable push and rare constructive abilities, organized and maintained during the two years of his superintendency free public schools in

Tennessee with in attendance.
185,000 white and black children. When his dominating influence ceased at the close of his administration as superintendent, the "Eaton System," as it was called, was swept out of existence by the State legislature repealing the law of 1867. This reaction had been anticipated by General Eaton, who in his Annual Report for 1869 to the Governor of Tennessee, writes: "No State in the Union is now satisfied without an efficient system of free public schools. If this one, which has been inaugurated at such cost and with such care, is destroyed in Tennessee, it will necessarily be revived. It must be. Nothing can prevent it in any American state.

The prophesy was true. The system was temporarily checked, but with the advancement of an enlightened public sentiment in the state it was in its essential features afterwards readopted.

Dr. A. D. Mayo, LL.D., summing up the work of General Eaton in Education in the South, both as Military Commander of the Freedman,
assistant commissioner of the Freedmen Bureau,
as Superintendent of Instruction for the state of Tennessee and afterwards as United States Commissioner of Education, writes: (1)

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(1) "Common Schools in the South 1861-1876". Annual Report of Commissioner of Education 1900-1901. Chapter XI. Pages 424-434.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION. This brings General Eaton to the great crowning work of his life. The work for which, all unconsciously to himself, he had been in training for twenty-five years.

He had commenced in a small country school in New England -became principal of a large city school with its more complex problems,- then superintendent of city schools with greater problems, - then entered upon the three years life and death struggle as Military Commander of the "Army of the Contrabands", ~~and~~ afterwards served as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and finally as Superintendent of Public Instruction in a state still distracted by the desolate homes, ruined fortunes and bitter feuds of the civil war, He had opened the door of the "little red school house" to hundreds of thousands of negroes just emerging from the "house of bondage" and ignorance, and to the millions of whites and blacks yet to be born.

He had been drilled in the practical work of school keeping, superintendence and organization. He had been led of God steadily forward and upward through a range of experiences that had never been given to any other until he was prepared to shoulder the educational affairs of a nation and of the world.

On March 4th, 1869, General Grant was inaugurated President of the United States, and finding that Dr. Henry Barnard, Commissioner of Education desired to resign, the President availed himself of the opportunity of bringing General Eaton to Washington, where he could confer with him from time to time. Accordingly on March 16, 1870, General Eaton was appointed U. S. Commissioner of Education.

On March 2, 1867, Congress created the Department of Education and Dr. Henry Barnard was appointed Commissioner. But the fear of dangerous centralization was so great ~~thxx~~ in the public mind that in

1870 the office was changed from a Department to a Bureau and attached to the Department of the Interior.

The annual appropriation for its maintenance was reduced from $20,000 to $6,000, and the working force consisted of the Commissioner with two clerks of low grade. Its usefulness was still further curtailed by the failure of Congress to print its reports. The very existence of the Bureau itself was threatened.

The possibility of being able to build up a National Bureau of Education that should take the first rank as an educational force not only in the United States but also in Europe and the world, with but meagre appropriations, and with still less power to enforce its requests, was the problem to be solved by the phenominal power of organization and the indomitable energy of General Eaton. He at once placed himself in sympathetic relations with the friends of the movement in Congress and the Educational Associations of the country. Through them he secured a larger appropriation from Congress, more clerks and of a higher grade.

He drew to the support of the office the leading educators both North and South and successive generations of Congressmen. Ex Senator Blair of New Hampshire once said of him "He was always seeking out new men as they came to Washington and charging them with great ideas."

The school system of the country was in the hands of the State authorities and in those days was managed with but little attention to system. There was no concert of action between the States.- no uniformity of reporting statistics.

His was the task of uniforming the diverse systems of thirty-three states and a dozen territories and placing on record for the first time the condition of American education. He prepared blanks for the collection of a uniform system of school statistics from the thousands of town, county, city and state superintendents of instruction; from colleges, technical and other institutions of learning, public, private and religious; from libraries and museums.

These statistical blanks were mailed and in due time were filled out and returned by thousands of correspondents who had caught the enthusiasm of the Commissioner and freely gave their time without pay to furnishing the statistics necessary for the accurate study of educational progress and problems.

These statistics were tabulated in the Commissioner's Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, printed by Congress, and sent broadcast to leading educators and educational circles, They were largely sought after by the thinkers of the world.

With reference to the collecting and disseminating of authoritative facts upon which important deductions can be based, Dr. William T. Harris, LL.D., who succeeded General Eaton as Commissioner, has said: "General Eaton was the true founder of this Bureau, in the sense that he established as the chief work of this Bureau, the annual collection of statistics by means of statistical schedules, which were sent to all institutions and all general officers to be filled out and returned to the Commissioner from year to year. In this way he trained educators to keep original records of their operations and made these records available for analysis and comparison."

~~When General Eaton became Commissioner the library numbered less than one hundred volumes. Sixteen years later when he left the Bureau, the library contained 18,000 volumes and 47,000 pamphlets of educational literature, school reports, etc. Printed reports were received from all the leading nations of the world. It was probably the most complete pedagogic library then in existence.~~

From the first he sought to make the Bureau a great national "Clearing house" of educational information.

But while thus diligent and untiring in disseminating information of the work of the schools and higher institutions of learning, he was not willing to confine the scope of his office to them exclusively. In his first annual report he took the stand that education extended from birth to the grave. "In this ideal every educable force, whether affecting body or mind, in childhood or age, of the individual or communities would have its appropriate place. Education must lift this conception up before the people".

He always kept before him, the fact that he was not dealing primarily with abstract theories, but with men, women and children, whom it was his duty to help. He sought to bring the best standards into direct relations with the existing daily needs of the people.

Moving along these lines his Commissionership was crowded with successful enlargements of the educational field.

Space prevents the record of each of these extensions of educational work in detail. Suffice it to mention that he early advocated and promoted with all his energy the establishment of Kindergarten, The introduction of domestic science, industrial and manual training, in public schools; the creation of commercial, agricultural, art and nurse training schools; the higher education of women; schools for the blind and feeble minded and technical schools of all kinds, free libraries and school-saving-banks.

He gave valuable aid and encouragement to General Samuel C. Armstrong in his school for Indians and Negroes at Hampton, Va., to General R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., in his Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., to Dr. Sheldon Jackson in bringing before the public the importance of educating the Eskimo and other natives of Alaska and to many others engaged in similar work.

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~~United States and calling a meeting of the Librarians, present at the Exposition, encouraged them to organize as a professional body.~~

He was a pioneer in the now universal custom of utilizing the great national and international Expositions for the purpose of educating the public and increasing the popular interests in education. He represented the Department of the Interior at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, the educational interests of the United States at the International Exposition at Vienna, Austria in 1873, was prominent in connection with educational affairs at the Louisville Exposition of 1883-4, Chief of the Department of Education at the World's Cotton Exposition at New Orleans 1884-5, secured educational representation of foreign countries and was President of the International Congress of Education at the New Orleans Exposition. He was also the representative of the Department of the Interior at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Following along the lines indicated by Horace Mann in his fifth report (1841) "Illiteracy and Crime", "Education and Industry", General Eaton published a series of articles on the relation of education to industrial activities and the general advancement of the wage earner.

Among the great efforts of his Commissionership, was unquestionably the attempt to secure xxxxxxxxx "National aid to Education". With President Grant, Senator Hoar and other far seeing statesmen, he firmly believed "that only an adequate provision for universal education by Congress could justify the fifteenth amendment, or avert the menace from ignorance and greed which demoralizes our political and social life to-day." Accordingly he supported with all his remarkable power, Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire the leader of the bill ~~in Congress~~, during the ten years' (1880-1890) struggle in Congress. This is said to have been "one of the most brilliant legislative efforts ever made in this country." Three times the measure, successfully passed the Senate, and would undoubtedly have passed the House of Representatives if the opposition had not prevented its coming to a vote.

A masterly array of figures and statistical tables in its behalf was prepared under General Eaton's personal supervision. Although the bill failed to become a law yet the debate profoundly stirred and enlightened the whole country and will yet bear fruit.

But the sphere of General Eaton's influence on education was not confined to the United States. It was world-wide. Foreigners who came from older countries to study the marvelous growth of the United States recognized that one of the leading causes, was its school system and they eagerly sought conferences with General Eaton .

Education in every nation in Europe was more or less influenced, changed and helped by the example and success of American schools. The annual reports and bulletins issued by him, were eagerly studied in foreign lands by leading educators who sought the latest and best methods of education.

In recognition of his great service to the cause of public education General Eaton was tendered an honorary membership in the French "Ministry of Public Instruction", which he declined, as it was not then considered proper for American officials to accept "Decorations" from foreign Governments.

At an "International Congress of Education" held at Havre, France he was elected and served as Vice President.

The English Department of education also sought his advice and he had a personal conference with her leading educational officers.

Upon his two visits to Europe, as the representative of the United States to various international conventions, crowned heads, scientific and educational organizations gave him marked attention.

Visiting Rome, the King of Italy sent his royal carriage, and deputed his Minister of Foreign Affairs to meet General Eaton upon his arrival at the railway depot, escort him to his hotel, and afterwards show him the city. Royal ~~orders~~ Decorations were offered him, which he declined.

His counsel was sought not only by the most highly civilized nations of the world, but also by those just emerging from barbarism.

When the Governments of Japan, South Africa, Egypt, Bulgaria, Brazil,* Columbia, Peru, Chili, and Argentine awoke to the importance of educating the masses they solicited General Eaton to map out for them suitable school systems and assist them in finding the agents and teachers, who should be selected to set these systems in operation.

These labors undermined his health, and in November 1886 against the wishes of the President, he felt compelled to resign his Commissionership. In 1870 the Bureau had, two clerks of low grade, 100 volumes in its library, $6000 for its maintenance and no reputation, being considered a failure. In 1886 through the labors of General Eaton it had 38 paid clerks in the office and 9000 unpaid volunteer assistants in the United States and foreign lands collecting statistics; 18000 volumes and 47000 pamphlets in the library, which is considered the most extensive and complete pedagogic collection in existence. $10,[illegible] for the maintenance of the Bureau

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* In recognition for services in the organization of a school system for Brazil, the Emperor Don Pedro tendered General Eaton "The Order of the Commander of the Rose" which he declined as he had other foreign decorations.

with a
and world-wide reputation. It has been declared to be "the most influential educational office in the world".

During the years from 1875 to 1886, it is not too much to say that General Eaton wielded a larger influence in educational affairs than any other person in America.

In anticipation of his resignation he was, in the fall of 1885, elected President of Marietta College, which position he filled until 1891, the College having then attained its largest attendance. After a season of rest and returned health, he was, in 1895, unanimously elected President of Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

This position he held until 1899, when he resigned to accept a call of the Government to organize the American school system in Porto Rico.

Owing to his large experience in shaping and organizing the educational systems of the several South American Republics, as they threw off the Spanish yoke, thus mastering the various problems involved in the change from a Spanish to an American system of education, he was selected, upon the American occupation of Porto Rico, to inaugurate American schools on that island. In this work he was "Superintendent of Schools", Director of Public Instruction," and "Chief of the Bureau of Education," under military rule.

Having thus the support of the military authorities he was able to successfully change the old established customs and reform the abuses that had grown up under Spanish rule, which while profitable to certain privileged classes were injurious to the masses.

He abolished the "Substitute System" whereby a person could draw the full salary of a teacher, and then employ a cheap and efficient substitute to do the teaching. He reformed the school curriculum requiring more attention to regular school studies and less to church catechisms. He abolished the "fee system" which debarred the children of the poorer classes from school privileges, and made the school free to all between the ages of six and eighteen years. Where a district was able to provide but one school, that school was required to receive girls as well as boys, thus greatly enlarging the opportunity of educating the girls especially in the rural districts. He changed an ancient and effete school system into one up to date. In other words he founded the American school system in Porto Rico and opened the way for his successors both under the Military and Civil Government.

THE STATESMAN.

While General Eaton was known in Washington as the able and successful Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, it was not known, except to a very few, that he was a confidential advisor of President Lincoln, Grant and Hayes on great national and international questions and that he was constantly consulted by leading men of the day both in and out of Congress. During the Civil War he was sent by Grant to Lincoln and by Lincoln to Grant with communications too important to entrust in the mail or to the care of other agents, sometimes too confidential to be placed on paper.

Near the close of Lincoln's first administration, when his candidacy for a second term of office was being bitterly assailed in some of the papers the President sent General Eaton as his personal representative to General Grant to learn his views as to the expediency of the President running for a second term, ~~to which~~ General Grant sent back word that "Mr. Lincoln's reelection was as necessary as that the Army should be successful in the field".

Mr. Lincoln frequently conferred with General Eaton with regard to proposed important movements, especially those connected with the interests of the Negroes.

At the expiration of his office in the winter of 1869-70 as Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Tennessee, General Eaton visited Washington to ask from his friend, President Grant, an appointment as Minister to Turkey, in order that he might be in a position to be of service to the American Missionaries that were at work in that Empire.   President Grant wishing to keep him, where he could be of greater assistance to himself, appointed him Commissioner of Education.

General Eaton was probably the closest and most influential of all President Grant's advisors during both Presidential terms. During executive hours, with the President's waiting room full of Senators, Congressmen and other influential personages, General Eaton upon arrival passed immediately into the presence of the President, who upon various occasions, when in conversation with Senators and other leading men, excused himself to them, in order to confer with General Eaton.

He was also closely associated with President Hayes. Both Presidents Grant and Hayes consulted him freely in the preparation of their Messages, even occasionally calling at General Eaton's office to do so.

General Eaton was a member of various religious, philanthropic and scientific societies.

He was one of the three incorporators of the National Educational Association in 1886, one of the early members of the Public Health Association of the United States and a member of its advisory board; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; twice President of the American Social Science Association; President of the American Society for Religious Education; Trustee of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, of Howard University, of Columbian University, Washington, and of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

He edited a history of Thetford Academy, was author of "Mormons of to-day," the Freedmen in the War (Report); Schools of Tennessee (Report); Establishment of American Public Schools in Porto Rico (Report); Reports of the United States Bureau of Education, together with bulletins and circulars issued during his sixteen years' administration of the office, also numerous addresses and magazine articles. He left for publication the manuscript of a book entitled "Lincoln, Grant and the Negro", to which, his collaborator, Miss Ethel Osgood Mason, has added a chapter giving an excellent and appreciative sketch of General Eaton and his work.

In recognition of his distinguished services Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., and his Alma Mater, Dartmouth, that of LL.D.

General Eaton possessed by nature a strong mind in a healthy body and grace gave him a strong, unwavering, religious faith in God as an overruling Providence, in Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour and the Holy Spirit as an ever present daily helper. While firm in his own convictions he had a broad charity for those who differed from him.

He was endowed by nature with a marvelous faculty of organization that enabled him, as if by intuition, to group and systematize his forces and the essentials necessary to success and from his earliest years he possessed the power of imparting his own enthusiasm to others.

He had a keen diplomatic sense that enabled him oftentimes to accomplish a distant purpose by using the opportunities that were at hand.

He was not more remarkable for his great gifts and phenominal success than for his humility. He was ever more anxious to serve than to record his services, to set others to work along his lines of activity and give them the credit of the results, than to receive the honor to himself. His constant, unselfish, loving recognition of the good in others and the value of their work was a prominent trait in his beautiful character. His indifference to recording events connected with himself has made it very difficult to give a full and adequate account of his great work, but it is a satisfaction to his friends to be able to see the large fruitage.

Resourceful in expedients, unwearied and unflagging in work; with a tenacity of purpose that never let go; enthusiastic in any cause that commended itself to him; wonderful in his ability to present the best standards of living in their direct relations to the existing needs of men; unblemished in character; loyal to God, his country and his friends, with world-wide sympathies, it is not strange that he excelled in every position in life to which he was called.

In May 1899, while engaged in the establishment of American Common Schools in Porto Rico, he was stricken with paralysis , which finally closed his earthly life at Washington, D.C., February 9, 1906 . His body was reverently buried among his comrades of the Civil War, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

With his departure, the United States, the Christian Church, and humanity are poorer.

An educator, whose fame has gone into all lands - who enrolled nations as pupils, has closed his school.

The advisor of Presidents and Statesmen has ceased his counsels. A father in Israel has gone to join the long roll of prophets around the throne of God.

L.E.C.

Nov. 26, 1906.

Mr. M. K. Sniffen,
Sec. Indian Rights Assosication,
1305 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sniffen:

Yours of November 23, extending a cordial invitation to make an address on Alaska, December 13, is received.

It will give me pleasure to accept the invitation with the understanding that you will have a substitute to fill my place if I am taken suddenly ill the day of the meeting. My health is not very firm and I have once or twice, this fall, disappointed audiences. I will come, however, if able and at the present time am able.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Nov. 27, 1906.

Dr. Irwin Shepard,

Sec. National Educational Association,

Winona, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I have the pleasure of sending you by registered mail the biographical sketch of General Eaton that you requested me to write for the Memorial Volume of the National Educational Association.

You are aware as well as I, how unwilling he was to place himself on record, except through his official work. Consequently when one attempts to give a sketch of his life there is very little that he can find in print on the subject, and necessitates the interviewing of friends and the digging out of points here and there from the works of his contemporaries.

Although I was probably General Eaton's most intimate friend during his last years, it was only when I could make him forget himself and under the guise of telling me about Grant and the early common schools in Tennessee, or his struggle with Congress in the early building up of the Bureau of Education, that I could get anything out of him, consequently the preparation of the sketch, although I had before me my address at his funeral, ~~the sketch~~ took much more time than I anticipated. Still I am now glad to place so much on record that will be assistance to some future his-others that will write perhaps a full biography.

A man who was one of the three organizers and incorporators of the National Educational Society, who from 1870-1886 exerted perhaps greater influence in educational circles than any other living man of that time, who was a life-long friend of the National Educational Association, who was marvelously led of God in his great work for education, surely should receive full space in a memorial volume of the N. E. A., consequently I have taken the liberty of going to the full limit which you gave me at the outset. In its preparation I had gone much further, but after writing the first draft have been through it several times pruning it down to its present limits. It has also been submitted to the family of General Eaton and also to Miss A. T. Smith, (a member of the Council of the N. E. A.) for suggestions and corrections.

If it is possible I would like to go over the galley proofs when they are sent you. If convenient when you receive them from the printer, have two extra copies of the proofs sent you that they may be sent to me, and I will correct and return to you promptly without delay.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Washington, D.C.,

November 28, 1906.

Returned by Sheldon Jackson, Gen'l Agent of Education in Alaska to the U. S. Bureau of Education, the manuscript copy of Dr. A. D. Mayo's History of Education in Tennessee.

J. C. Tipton

Nov 30. 1906

Editor of
The Illustrated Outdoor News
4 W 22nd St New York

Dear Sir

Yours of the 28th is before me, Also Oct & Nov Copies of the "News".

I congratulate you on the excellence of both printing and arrangement.

If I had had the illustrations, last year my Article would have brought me, $100, as one of the older magazines, was proposing to print it in their Christmas ~~Nu~~ number with Colored illustrations.

Considering your Circumstances and that I will have a year to prepare another Article, I will let you have it for $50, upon receipt of the article and loan you the Photos. I do not care to send out an article for less than $50. If this is satisfactory, Kindly telegraph. Very Truly Yours—

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 30. 06

Dr J. F. Munson M.D.
Sonyea. N.Y.

Dear Sir
As I am unable to attend to My duties as a Member of the N.A.S.E I hereby send in my resignation.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

December 1,1906.

Burrows Bros. & Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sirs:

Kindly mail me Book No. 564, list No. 65, part 1, the same being my book on Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast, and I will return you the 65 cents charge.

How manycopies have you in stock?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

December 1,1906.

Hon. John G. Brady,
27 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Brady:

Yours of November 13th, 14th, and 17th were received in due time. If I do not forget it, I will enclose in this the One Dollar annual dues for membership in the Boston Alaskan Society.

I have not yet received pay for the lot that I recently sold, with which I am thinking of taking some stock in your copper company. I hope it will be closed up in a day or two.

I suspect you will consider me very ignorant with regard to such matters, but if it does not trouble you too much, kindly let me know why you consider the common stock as a better investment than the preferred. Of course there is a great difference between the original price of stock of the two. After you get going, will the dividend on the common stock amount to as much as that on the preferred stock? If there comes a bad year and you are compelled to reduce dividends does not the preferred stock receive the full dividend, and if there is nothing left the common stock go without a dividend? But if you yourself and your family are investing exclusively in the common stock, that ought to be sufficient reason for me doing the same. At the same time, I would like to hear from you about it.

I am very glad to hear that your children were able to enter the Boston schools without conditions and without loss of grade; it certainly speaks well for our Alaska schools.

I wish you would send me to a short statement on that subject, that I can quote in my report to show the character and efficiency of our Alaska schools.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Brady and the children.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent.

Enclosure. $1.00

December 1, 1906.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary, Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

Yours of November 24th is received. Permit me to give you a brief statement of the situation at Council, Alaska.

For several years the U. S. Commissioner at Council, Mr. Mac Donald, was a Presbyterian from Chambersburg, Pa. He secured the Presbyterian Church and ~~engaged~~ encouraged the two Ministers that you have had there occasionally. He also procured for us teachers for the Eskimo children, and the school for a time was held in the Presbyterian Church. Last year there was no regular school. I think Mr. MacDonald did some volunteer teaching himself. Last summer ~~they~~ Mr. McDonald & others commenced a correspondence with this Office, for a resumption of the Eskimo school in that place. We assured them that we would take charge of the school if they could recommend to us a competent teacher. They were able to recommend two women who were living in Council, but both women declined to accept the positions because of their families.

The question then resolved itself, after it was impossible to send any teachers from the outside into Council, whether it was best for Mr. Whipkey to take the school, or allow the Eskimo children to go another yearwithout a teacher. Mr. MacDonald had resigned his commissionership and started back to the States. There was no other man or woman in the place who could be secured for a teacher except Mr. Whipkey. Rather than see the Eskimo children hanging around the saloons for anoter year he agreed to take charge of the school in addition to his work as minister, and secured Miss Mollie Deliak, an Eskimo girl educated at Carlisle, and I think was a member of the 2nd Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, as an assistant. He engaged her upon his own responsibility. If we had known that she was there, we would have appointed her without his recommendation, so that we were delighted when we found she had a position under him, and while he expected to pay her salary, it will be paid by the Government.

We fully agree with you that, as a general rule the missionaries or teachers should not receive salaries from two bodies, and I would make you this suggestion: That you give Mr. Whipkey an eight months vacation (from October 1 to May 31) without pay, and during those eight months of school the Government will pay his salary and also the salary of his assistant. On the first of June next you can reappoint him Missionary, and during next summer we will send a teacher from the States to take that school. The present arrangement is one of those unexpected cases that are constantly happening in frontier districts, and I hope if you have written Mr. Whipkey to give up the school, you will at once telegraph him that you will give him a vacation without pay until May 31, 1907. His teaching will in no way interfere with his ministerial work, and his ministerial work will in no way interfere with his teaching. Scores of your missionaries in the past have in just such cases taught school for a few weeks or months until some one else could be secured. They do it, not for the sake of the salary but for the welfare of the community and in the interests of their own work as missionaries.

You can reach him by telegraph to Nome and telephone from Nome to Council. In his missionery work I understand he is looking after the natives as well as the white people, and I venture to say his work among the natives will accomplish more for the Kingdom than his work among the white people, at Council. For the best interests of the community I most earnestly hope you will see your way clear to consent to the above arrangement for this winter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

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L.E.C.

Dec. 3, 1906.

Mr. Paul Thompson,
Editorial Department, Illustrated Outdoor News,
#4 West 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 1, is received and I forward you the manuscript on Reindeer. To-morrow I hope to forward you some photographs for illustrations. If you do not expect to publish the article in your Christmas Number, I would cut out that portion of page 7 which refers to Christmas festivities.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

L.W.C.

Dec. 4, 1906.

Mr. Marion Lawrence,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Lawrence:

I was sorry that you did not have time for a call in passing through Washington yesterday. I was very glad to hear your voice even over the telephone.

With regard to a Sunday School Association in Alaska, our distances are so great that it is at present impossible to have a territorial association and with the exception of southeastern Alaska it is impossible, as yet, to hold even a sectional convention. In southeastern Alaska, however, a small association could be formed and as suggested yesterday I send you the names of the following persons that ought to take an interest in it.

Presbyterian: Skagway, Rev. Norman B. Harrison; Haines, A. R. Mackintosh; Juneau, Rev. L. F. Jones; Sitka, Rev. W. S. Bannerman; Ketchikan, Rev. Edward Marsden; Klawock, Rev. David Waggoner; Kasaan, Arch R. Law; Klukwan, Fred R. Falconer; Wrangell, James S. Clark and Hoonah, M. G. Caldwell.

Episcopalian: Sitka, Bishop P. T. Rowe; Juneau, Rev. C. A. Roth; Skagway, Rev. J. G. Cameron and Ketchikan, Rev. T. Jenkins.

Methodist: Skagway, Rev. John Parsons; Ketchikan, Rev. J. A. Chapman and Juneau, Rev. F. H. La Voilette.

Swedish Evangelical Union: Yakutat, Rev. Rasmusson.

Friends: Rev. Mr. Hadley.

If we can get the above persons interested they can form a small association, although in the southeast corner of Alaska the extreme places are 400 miles apart with only water communication.

Yours in the work,

Sheldon Jackson

Copy.

The Lorraine,
New York, November 29th, 1906.

To the Secretaries,
Board of Home Missions.

My dear Sirs:

I noticed in the Observer some confused statements regarding the St. Lawrence Island Mission station, some months ago, mainly from Mr. Craighead, partly by your own Treasurer, I wrote Dr. Sheldon Jackson, asking for Mr. Churchill's Report, which he kindly sent me.

I think I can in a few words make such a statement regarding the manner in which that Station was transferred from the Ref. Episcopal denomination to ours, as will clear up the somewhat confused setting forth of the matter in the replies of your Treasurer, Mr. Olin, as well as the, to speak mildly, prejudiced statements made by Special Agent Churchill.

In the spring of 1892 or '93, Dr. Jackson, addressing a large meeting in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, made an earnest appeal for funds in order to give to the St. Lawrence Island people the "teachers" they had begged year after year might be sent them. I happened to be at the meeting in that church simply because Dr. Jackson was to speak as well as be a guest at my house.

Although many sympathetic words were said, no promise was made, nor was any inclination shown to meet the promise I had told Dr. Jackson he might make of a one-half the amount being furnished, if that larger church would do the other. Name of the one promising was not to be m made known, nor was it. Seeing Dr. Jackson was greatly disappointed, after we all returned to the house, I asked if perhaps Mrs. E. R. F Shep herd would be willing to furnish $1,000, if I would the other.

He wrote her from my house, and in a few days I received word from him that Mrs. Shepherd would, and I thereupon forwarded my cheque for one thousand, either to Dr. Jackson or to the Board itself. (My books would show, but they are not here.)

I note in the Report, on page 48, what seems a most misleading statement, for it evidently refers to the purchase of the Episcopal buildings , at St. Lawrence Island. What had Episcopalians to do with Pt. Barrow? On page 59 a still more outrageous statement, saying there is a "tradition that a considerable part of the construction of the building was by the Government. The addition to the building of a bay-window was by funds I gave. The bay-window was made, not paid for, on the Pacific Coast, I think in Portland. Other improvements were met jointly by Mrs. Shepherd and myself. The first devoted Missionary workers, with their child, were drowned while returning to their work, after an operation on the wife, Mrs. Gambell, in the "States". The next two were still at work one year ago. It is a shame that in the name of the Government such a document is published, and is called a Report. There may be much more, but I cannot undertake to read it all.

On page 87, still worse, a report of "70" reindeer loaned to a mission which did not exist"! On page 89 is a pernicious, if not malicious, statement, in which is given the credit to the Reformed Episcopal Church: Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd, and some of the friends of Missions in Pitts burgh " for the $2,000, "paid into Dr. Jackson's hands, etc., etc." Dr. Jackson procured the money himself, and the gift was made to the Board through Dr. Jackson. The Ref. Episcopal Church, as all should, and probably do, know received the $2,000 for the good building they had left after half a year's occupancy, stocked with fuel which the honest Islanders had not stolen in the three or more years, with no Missionary or teachers.

If the President "set it aside as a reindeer station" it was at the suggestion of the Department to which Dr. Jackson belongs. The whole Report reads to me like an attempt to discredit Dr. Jackson and, indirectly, the Presbyterian Church. I recollect discussing with Dr. Sheldon Jackson before this was done the fitness of the Island for deer raising, by reason of the ease with which wolves, dogs, etc., could be excluded.

On page 112 there is an absolute falsehood, and one that should not be allowed to go uncontroverted. It purports to say Dr. Harris is "mortified over my (Churchill's) exposure that there is no Mission on St. Lawrence Island," etc.

Page 116 is filled with charges so malicious and argue such a lack of straightforwardness as to make one doubt all Special Agents for any sort of work. Well does Tennyson say "a lie that is half the truth is the blackest lie of all", and it is this sort of lies that this Report, which I have merely glanced over, tells our Government concerning the work of a man whose devotion and long years of service to Church and those degraded Alaskans should enoble.

One word as to the purchase of the first reindeer. The whole scheme was Dr. Jackson's own. The first subscriber to the fund was Elliott F. Shepherd, while I had the privilege of being the second on the list. This, I think, was in the winter of 1890-91.

It is pitiable to note the indignant tones in which Mr. Churchill charges that Dr. Sheldon Jackson received a salary of $1200 per annum from the Government, while at the same time he received $1200. from the Presbyterian Board. This from a man who has a salary as

Special Agent of $750. per month, while his salary as Inspector of Indian work is continued according to letter from his superior officer

Yours sincerely,

Dictated by

Mrs. Wm. Thaw,

P. S. One thing strikes me as strange, and that is that, in purchasing the building from the Reformed Episcopal Church, for the price they asked, $2,000., the Board did not secure the title to the buildings and some land, All these pictures returned Jan. 22 '07, (WS)

L.E.C.

Dec. 5, 1906.

Mr. Paul Thompson,
Editor, Illustrated Outdoor News,
# 4 West 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Day before yesterday, in accordance with your letter of December 1, I forwarded you the manuscript of an article on Reindeer in Alaska. To-day I loan you the following photographs:

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

1 Lassoing Reindeer, Baron Korf Bay, Kamchatka,-by Wm. Hamilton.
2 Loading Reindeer, " " " " " " "
3 Lieut. E. P. Bertholf
4 Riding Reindeer in Siberia
5 Manner of carrying children when traveling in Siberia.
6 Herd of Domestic Reindeer
7 Milking Reindeer
8 Alaska Reindeer
9 Reindeer Herders Home and Family
10 Traveling with Reindeer in Alaska
11 U. S. Commissioner Merritt preparing to start for Unalakleet.
12 Russian Engineer using reindeer in surveying for Trans-Siberian Railroad.
13 Group of fawns, Point Barrow
14 Reindeer Herd on the Beach waiting for shipment.
15 Hobbled Reindeer waiting for shipment
16 Reindeer Carrying the United States Mail
17 Unloading Reindeer at St. Lawrence Island
18 Reindeer fording a river
19 Packing with a Reindeer
20 Loading Reindeer into Ships' Boats.
21 Reindeer Driven to Sea-side for Shipment
22 Herd of Reindeer dehorned for Transportation

A White Reindeer
Milking Reindeer.

Kindly look them over, select from them the photographs that you wish for illustrations and remail the balance to me at the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Those that you retain please charge the electrotyper to keep as clean as possible and when he is through with them you will return them to me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Dec 6th 1906

The Lewis Publishing Co
265 Broadway New York

Dear Sirs

Your note of yesterday with galley proof of History of Union University / Sheldon Jackson is received and after being in my hands one hour is returned to you with corrections. I note what you say concerning Dr Raymond's kind notice.

Sincerely
Sheldon Jackson

If you have on your table an extra copy of the galley containing Dr Raymond's notice of myself in the historical narrative, please mail it to me.

Dec 10th 1906

Messrs Peachy + Hagner
1106 Conn Ave. City

Sirs

In response to yours of the 8th I reply that Lot 17. Wyoming ave is for Sale at $1.50 (net) per Sq foot. When the weather gets better I will call at your office.

Or if you are in the neighborhood of 8th + G. I am in U.S. Bureau of Education Room 7.

Sincerely yours
Sheldon Jackson
The Concord

L.E.C.

Dec. 11, 1906.

Mr. M. Healy Wolfe,
Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear Son Healy:

Your several letters are received and read with interest. I have delayed writing you fully with regard to my plans for meeting your expenses, until I should have fuller information as to the amount of money needed. I now have before me your itemized estimate of $150 per year. I also have before me the itemized estimate of one of the average students at Park in one of the higher classes. I also have a general statement from President McAfee what it costs his own boy in college. Your estimate is $150; the majority of the students at Park that earn their own way or are helped by their friends, run from $50 to $75, one half the cost that you require for yourself. Consequently I have made up my mind to send you quarterly $18.75, which is to last you three months; so that I shall send you $75 a year and President McAfee $75 for Park family expenses, which will make a total of $150.

At present the New York Avenue Church children are raising $100 a year, and I am giving $50 myself. Every dollar of this $50. contributed by myself means self-denial. If I am willing to give up things that I would like to have, for the purpose of educating you, surely you ought to be ready to give up a good many things that you would like to have, but are not absolutely necessary for your welfare. You probably think that everything that you have had, has been necessary, but when you remember what I have already written you that a large number of the students associated with you in college, that are being assisted, only require about one third of what you ask for, your own good judgment will show you that you need to learn how to economize as much as you do to learn how to think.

I shall also expect you to send me each month an itemized statement of all you have expended and of all that you owe and have not paid.

I can not tell you how it hurt me to learn that you had been deceiving me in using tobacco, and I pray with you, that you will have strength to keep the pledge that you have sent me against tobacco. I have not yet told Mrs. Jackson and the daughters for I know that it would greatly trouble them.

I send you my check for $18.75, the allowance of one quarter and I hope that you will remember that that is to last three months or until March 1st and you are not to go in debt for anything additional, unless in God's providence you are sick or injured and have thereby a large unexpected expense.

Very sincerely your father,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure $18.75
" Sample list-
" Newspaper Clipping

A liberal estimate of his annual expenses at Park College by a student and endorsed by President McAfee.

Suit ----------------------------	$15.00
Linen ----------------------------	4.00
Underwear, socks, etc. -----------	5.00
Shoes ----------------------------	7.00
Fees, Church, society, Glee Club --	2.00
Over-coat -------------------- --	15.00
Incidentals ----------------------	2.00
	$ 50.00

The over-coat, of course, is not an annual necessity.

L.E.C.

Dec. 11, 1906.

Dr. L. M. McAfee,

Parkville, Mo.

Dear Dr. McAfee:

I have written Healy Wolfe to send me an itemized statement each month of his expenses with the exception of the Park family expenses. I have also written him that I will allow him $18.75 quarterly, or $75 a year for all expenses outside of the $75. for the Park family, the latter will be paid to you.

I sometime ago sent him $25. and to my surprise found that it was all expended in paying previous debts. If we can not break up his habit of running in debt, I think we will have to let him go. I am willing to raise for him, however, what you think is necessary and for his best interest, but am not willing to raise more.

I am sorry to trouble you with him, but if by the grace of God you can make a man out of him it will be that much good to the country and to the Kingdom of our Lord and Master.

Possibly one of your judicious members of the faculty would be willing to take special charge of Healy as a part of the Professor's missionary work.

I enclose you a copy of an itemized bill of debts that Healy paid out of the $25. that I sent him some weeks ago for his future expenses.

Hoping that things are moving in college matters to your satisfaction, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

Submitted, Oct. 7, 1906.
M.Healy Wolfe.

By, -	Laundry	$ .56
"	Greek Lexicon,	1.00
"	Garters,	25
	Fountain Pen,	2.00
	" " Holder,	05
	Note Book (For Trig.)	05
	Dr. Winter (from last year)	1.25
	" Bendam (Drug Store)	1.65
	Hat	3.00
	Shirt	75
	Necktie	75
	Sleeve holders	10
	Collar button	05
	Collars	50
	Drawers	50
	4 Socks	50
	Pocket Memorandum	10
	Pencils	10
	Pen holder & points	10
	Rule for type setting	15
	Picnic (my share)	2.40
	Loan to room-mate	1.00
	Shoe polish	25
	Stamps	04
	Post-cards	15
	Club dues	50
	Post Office Box,	35
	Razor hone	25
	Photographs (2)	30 (15 apiece).
	Ice Cream & peanuts	35
		$ 25.00

Copy.

L.F.C.

St. Paul, Minn.,
Sept. 24, 1906.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,
Dear Bro:

* * * * * * * * We all knew that that sensational story about you was a newspaper fake but am glad to get the specific refutation of the tale.

Yours truly,
(Signed) M. D. Edwards.

L,E,C,

Dec. 12, 1906.

Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin,
1336 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am sorry that I had gone to bed when you called last evening. As I have to husband my strength, I go to bed very early these days.

My family informs me that you wanted some information about my work in connection with the Government for your address in New York.

I send you a copy of the Educational Report for 1895, with special attention called to pages 1437 - 1442, and 1442 - 1453. I also send you a type written copy of a sketch which is a compilation from the sketch of General Eaton, Dr. Spinning, Dr. Field, and Mr. O Boyd and others who have written magazine articles. This compilation was prepared for the history of Union University and is in type for that book, somewhat abridged from this copy which I send you.

I wanted to send you Gen. Eaton's account on the "Review of Reviews", and will try and find you a copy before you go.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Dec. 15, 1906.

Prof. Irwin Shepard,

Winona, Minn.

Dear Dr. Shepard:

Yours of December 12, is received. I am very sorry that your space will not allow of even an abbreviated section on Gen. Eaton as a philanthropist. He was so modest a man while living that no adequate sketch of his life has been printed. My sketch being the fullest of any that has been prepared. His intimate relations to the N. E. A. as one of its founders, and his helpfulness in the early history of the Society, perhaps greater at the time than any other of those that were associated with him, would seem to make it reasonable why a memorial volume should give him more space than other prominent men who were associated with him. However, it is in your hands to use your best judgment.

I shall be very glad to receive the galley proofs for correction ahd shall probably be able to start them back to you the very day that I receive them.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Dec. 15, 1906.

Miss Mary Kadashon,
Bible Training School,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Friend:

Your letter without date was received a few weeks ago and read with much interest.

I will write to the Woman's Board of Home Missions, Mrs. Boole Secretary, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, to learn if they have not a place for you in southeast Alaska, when you get through at Northfield. If they do not have a field of work for you I can probably give you a position as teacher in one of the Government schools. I wish you had given more attention to being trained as a teacher than evidently you have, according to your letter. Training for a teacher would help you, either as a teacher under the Government or as a missionary under the Presbyterian Board, and if you have any chance to get even a partial training in that direction before you return to Alaska, I would earnestly advise you to take it.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.F.C.

Dec. 15, 1906.

The Christian Work & Evangelist,
86 - 90 Bible House,
P. O. Box 34, Station D.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your circular of December 13, is received. I am already one of your weekly readers and greatly value the paper.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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73/14

L.E.C.

Dec. 15, 1906.

Mr. M. K. Sniffen,
Sec'y Indian Rights Association,
1305 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sniffen:

The expenses of my trip to Philadelphia and return are $ 9.15. Kindly send a check for the same at your convenience. I hope the Officers of the Society will find the recent meeting to have been helpful to the cause.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Dec 18. 1906

District Title Insurance Co
Or Realty Company
610. 13th St
Washington D.C.

Sirs
I hereby notify you that papers have been served upon me Dec 17.. 6 P.M. in the Matter of George P Newton Bankrupt. Bankruptcy No 474. informing me that Mr Malcolm Hufty Trustee has petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to set aside the Trusts against sub lots No 60 & 61 of in Sheldon Jackson's subdivision of part of Square 1011

As this matters affects your guarantees Nos 4002 and 4003 to secure the payment of Geo P. Newton's two notes for $3500 each, secured on the sub lots 60 & 61 you will of course look after this matter.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Dec. 15, 1906.

Rev. Putnam Cady,
Amsterdam, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Cady:

I send you under separate cover the prints of the negatives that you so kindly sent me some weeks ago. Those of the old homestead on the farm are so hidden with the shrubbery that I fear that we can not use them. The one at Minaville, however, I think we can use.

I again thank you very much for the trouble you took in the matter. With kind regards to Mrs. Cady and your mother, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.B.C.

Dec. 15, 1906.

Mrs. Ella Boole,
Sec'y Woman's Home Missionary Society,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Boole:

The enclosed letter from Mary Kadashan will speak for itself. As you know she is a member of my brother-in-law's church at Carlisle, Pa., (Second Presbyterian) and is supported in part at Northfield by a mission band of young ladies in the Carlisle church. I trust that you will have either in connection with the Sitka school or elsewhere a field where you can employ Miss Kadashan. If you can not find a suitable opening for her, I shall try to find a place for her in the Government schools. I am more and more impressed with the fact that we have not made sufficient use of our native element in the Alaska work. They can often reach the native population much better than even the better educated white missionaries that we send to that country.

When you have had time to give the matter full consideration I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

M.H.Y. COPY.

Bible Training Schools,
East Northfield, Mass.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Friend:

Perhaps you sometimes wonder what became of Mary Kadashon since that wonderful week in March 1900?

I have waiting to find a real cause for taking your precious time and today I have fully decided to return to Alaska under your command. I wish to know whether I need any special examination in order to be permitted to go back to Alaska as a Presbyterian worker if so I would like to know what the conditions are. Carlisle has prepared me as a practical worker housekeeper ,matron,dressmaker manual training, typo of practical experience, I have has some few months, training as a teacher.

Here at Northfield I have has some very fine opportunities in the study of the Bible which means more to me than most any thing. I have been trying to get the meaning of each study so that I may be able to interpret it in Thlingit. I find some of the English very meanless in my tongue.

Do you know much about the civil examinations? I have a very bright girl friend who wish to take the examination and I promised to ask you about it. I have been talking about Alaska to her in fact to anyone who is good enough to listen to me. It is strange that so few Americans know anything about Alaska yet I find even among the educated . One philanthropist at a meeting asked me if Alaska was in Pennslyvania since she heard I was from Penn.

This year I was enabled to continue schooling by attending missionary societies of Connecticut. The Lord has been very good to me. It is very little that I am able to get to do, yet I would gladly go to be a means of bring some of my people to the great light.

I suppose I will have to write to the Board of Home Missions. I shall wait until I hear from you, though. Of course you know I am a Thlingit and I feel I must go back to them. I shall feel greatly privileged should the Presbyterians accept me as their.

I hope you are much better this winter.

Very gratefully, yours,

Alaskan.

(Signed) Mary Kadashon.

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L.E.C.

Dec. 15, 1905.

Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D.,
312 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Morehouse:

What success are you having in securing a missionary and his wife for the new station at Lake Iliamna?

We have a good herd of reindeer there waiting for you. It has occurred to me that if you fail to find a suitable young clergyman to go that perhaps some consecrated Baptist layman would fill the place for the first few years.

In southeastern Alaska the Presbyterians have sent two or three laymen in, who have done as good work as the trained ministers. It is worth your consideration. In the past I have found some most excellent ministerial and lay missionaries by putting a notice in the weekly papers of the church, calling attention to a particular field and asking for volunteers. I have received a large number of replies from which I have secured some very excellent material. It is important that whoever goes there should know it as early as possible that he may have more time to acquaint himself with the conditions of the field and for getting ready for the work. I think it is very important that it should be a young man with a wife.

Very sincerely yours,
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

S. J. L.E.C.

Dec. 18, 1906.

Mrs. James McWhinnie,
510 Tremont Temple,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. McWhinnie:

Please accept thanks for your very neat and appropriate calendar for 1907.

Wishing you and your dear children many happy returns of the coming holidays, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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L.E.C.

Dec. 18, 1906.

Mrs. James McWhinnie,
510 Tremont Temple,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. McWhinnie:

Dr. Morehouse last fall brought before the Baptist Home Mission Board, the question of establishing a mission on Lake Iliamna near Cook's Inlet. The Board voted to open a mission there but the last time I heard from Dr. Morehouse, he had failed so far to secure a suitable missionary to open the mission.

It has occurred to us at this Office that possibly you might be able to help him to find some one. I have written him suggesting that if he can not find a suitable ministerial missionary that he send out a consecrated lay missionary and his wife from your denomination. The Presbyterians have secured some very consecrated and very successful missionaries, by taking laymen, and I have no doubt the Baptists can do the same thing. I am very anxious that next summer should not pass without having a missionary at Lake Ilianna.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Dec. 18, 1906.

Mrs. Kate H. Hancock,
444 South Seventh East Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mrs. Hancock:

I enclose you one hundred ($100) dollars, for the Woman's College Building, from Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson, Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Robinson is an elderly woman, the widow of one of the American missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands. She has been sending through me, $100, a year for our college at Salt Lake, for the past eight or ten years. I have usually sent the money to Mr. Van Pelt or to the agent of the college, but this year I am sending it for the Woman's college building.

Won't you write Mrs. Robinson a good warm letter, telling her of the improved prospects of the college? Send her a receipt for the same and kindly send me a duplicate receipt.

I hope that the money is beginning to come in for the Woman's building. When I have cast up my accounts at the close of the year, I hope to be able to send a personal contribution myself for the Woman's building.

Remember me very kindly to your mother and sister when you see or write them.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

L.E.C.

Dec. 18, 1906.

Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson,
Makaweli, Kauai,
Hawaiian Islands.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

Your letter of December 2, was received here on the 17th, a very quick passage, and I have endorsed over and sent your check to Mrs. Kate H. Hancock, Treasurer for the Woman's Building, in connection with Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

The women are making a very earnest canvas for sufficient money to get that building up this coming season, and the money comes in very slow.

We greatly appreciate your fidelity in sending us annual help, and pray that you may be abundantly blessed in your own soul and that of your children and grand-children.

You have doubtless heard that Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, resigned last spring and Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, of the University of California has been appointed to take his place as Commissioner in Washington. We find him a very fine man and are greatly pleased with him.

I am very glad that you have your family with you. Please remember me to them. I have not ceased to regret that I failed to meet them when they were in Washington.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Welcker when she arrives. The Lord greatly bless you all.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
The Concord
Washington
D.C.

COPY.
11181 - M.

Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.

Unalakleet, Oct. 18th, 1906.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read Mr. Churchill's report on schools and reindeer industry in Alaska. The greater part of this report is based upon information received from outsiders and people not favorably disposed to the education of the Alaskans and not on facts from Mr. Churchill's personal investigation. When it was made known to us that an investigation of deer and schools was ordered, we somewhat expected that the loose talk and writings in the newspapers about the management of deer, etc., would be cleared away. But to our great surprise Mr. Churchill did not even visit this place, though it seemed to us it would have been very proper of doing so, as one of the largestherds and schools are placed here. Why this place was so entirely left out, was not because there was no transportation to be had to this point, for the R.C.Bear came directly from Nome, via St. Michael, to Unalakleet and returned from here to Nome again. In the meantime Mr. Churchill stopped at Nome and let others inform him, who know nothing about schools and condition of deer. These are only few lines, but it will somewhat illustrate the way Mr. Churchill's investigation was carried on.

With kindest wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,
(signed) Axel E. Karlson.

Dec 28, 06

Messrs Martin Bro^{s}
1925 Penn^{a} Ave

Dear Sirs

Enclosed find my Check for \$20.^{85} in payment of bill due you Dec 12th 1906.

Very Sincerely Yours
Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Dec. 23, 1906.

Mr. M. Healy Wolfe,
Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear Boy:

I enclose you $2.00 for a Christmas present and hope that you may find the day pass pleasantly and profitably.

We expect to have at our family table, the family of the late General Eaton and we would be delighted if it was so that we could also have you to join the circle, but I know you will have a very enjoyable circle at College.

Very affectionately
your adopted father,
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

302

Not Sent

[illegible] Moore
Treasurer
Minnesota Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Washington D. C.
December 21, [illegible]

Dear Sir I notice by the papers that Mr Thomas Cochran, Real Estate Agent of Saint Paul, Minn, has recently died. I have a note against him which I enclose you for collection. Not knowing any lawyer in Saint Paul, I send it to you, that you may place it in the hands of some reliable lawyer, who will take care of my interests in the settlement of Mr Cochran's estate.

I also send you a certificate for 28 shares of preferred stock, which was given me as collateral security for the note. Please write me the name & address of the person in whose hands you place these papers.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
[illegible]

See next page 303

Copy

$3,542 00/100 St Paul Minn June 30. 1905

On or before five (5) years after date I promise to pay to the order of Rev Sheldon Jackson thirty-five hundred forty-two and 00/100 dollars at Saint Paul Minnesota.

Value received with interest april 2nd 1901 the rate of six percent per annum until paid Signed Thos Cochran

---

Copy

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa

Shares 28

No 1 Full paid & unassessable

Northwestern Investment Company

This certifies that Rev Sheldon Jackson is the owner of twenty eight shares of one hundred dollars each of the capital stock of the North Western Investment Company, transferrable only upon the books of the Corporation in person or by attorney on surrender of this Certificate (Preferred Stock)

In Witness whereof the said Corporation has caused its Corporate Seal to be affixed hereto and this Certificate to be signed by its President and Secretary this 12th day of November A.D. 1896.

(Signed) Thos Cochran
President

(Signed) Silas B. Walsh
Secretary

See Pages 304 - 305 - 306

Washington D.C.
Dec 26, 1906

Mr H. L. Moore
Treas^t. Minn Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sir I notice by the papers that Mr Thomas Cochran, late Real Estate Agent St Paul has recently died.

Not Knowing any lawyer in Saint Paul, I forward you a Note that I hold against Mr Cochran's Estate, that you may place it in the hands of some reliable lawyer, who will take care of my interests in the settlement of Mr Cochran's Estate.

Please write me the name and address of the person to whom you intrust it.

Sincerely yours
Sheldon Jackson

1 Inclosure

See pages 305-6

The Concord Flats
Washington D.C.
December 26. 1906

To the Sons
of the late Thomas Cochran

Dear Sirs

I notice in the Associated Press despatches of the death of your father and will in another letter express my sympathy with your Mother and the Children.

As your father's estate will soon be placed in way of settlement, I wish to call your attention to a note which your father gave me, and a copy of which I enclose.

Not knowing of any lawyer in St Paul to whom I could send the note for settlement, I have sent it to the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co of Minneapolis and requested them to look after it for me.

The history of the indebtedness is as follows. Back in the nineties the Real Estate firm of which your father was President, Collected ~~am of~~ a note which was due me on a loan, And, instead of sending me a check for the money, as should have been done, the firm used the money for their own purposes, and when I called for it, they could not raise the money.

This was embezzlement, and subjected your father and Uncle Silas to fine and imprisonment. But out of a long standing friendship with your Mother's family, I was unwilling to take it into the Courts, which would have resulted in your father's imprisonment and dishonor. Instead I took your father's note, which has been renewed from time to time until the present as when the note became due, he was unable to pay either principal or interest. I would not have mentioned this, but I thought the heirs ought to know that this note is no common debt, but involves the honor of the family. Your father in conversing with me felt sure he would yet be able to repay it, and that if he did not, you would.

Sympathising deeply in your great loss, I remain very Truly Yours Sheldon Jackson

Dec 28. 06

Dear Dr Stewart

Your letter is received & I am hunting up the information you inquire for. & will write you again shortly. Either at this time or at the Easter holidays can't you come & visit me. I will pay your railway fare. We have no girl, and Mrs J— & the daughters are sick with colds, but we can supply you with a bed and send you to the Cafe for meals.

I would come to Lincoln, but can not well be away from my physician that long—

Holiday greetings to Mrs Stewart & your Niece, whom I think was to be with you this winter

Sincerely yours

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 28, 1906

Mrs Kate H. Hancock
444 South Seventh E. St
Salt Lake

My dear Mrs Hancock

I have been looking over my accounts for the year and find that, ~~I can~~ when you commence building the "Woman's building" for Westminster College, Salt Lake, I can send you six hundred dollars towards the expense.

On Dec 18th I mailed you Mrs Robinson's (Hawaiian Ids) Check for $100 also for Woman's building.

How much have you pledged towards it? When do you hope to commence building?

Kind greetings to your Mother and Sister.

Respectfully Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Bureau of Education
Washington D.C.
Dec 28, 1906

Mr Lee Martin
Martin Bros
Wash D.C.

Dear Sir

Some days ago you said that you would like $\$200$ worth of the Reynolds Develop-ment Co Alaska Deferred Stock at .75 per share.

I have written Gov Brady Secy & understand that you can get 267 shares for $\$200\frac{25}{100}$

If you still care for it, let me know.

Much obliged for beautiful Callendar sent to the house

Truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Bureau of Education
Washington D.C.
Dec 28. 1906

Mr Wm D. Payne

Dear Sir

I find that your notes are due July 11. 1907 & semi annual interest due Jan 11. 1907

As said to you the other day I am willing to extend the note for $2000 and the one for $400, without charging you a commission. If there should be any expense in the changing papers I will expect you to pay it, also the premium of the District Title Co Gaurantee, which may be from ten to 15 dollars.

Sincerely Yours
Sheldon Jackson

December 29, 1906

Hon. John G. Woolley,
139 East 56th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

On April 6th, 1903, Mr. W. E. Johnson of Laurel, Maryland, claiming to represent you and the "New Voice Company" of Chicago, wrote me a letter stating that you and he were preparing to publish an Encyclopedia of Temperance, and offering to give me six dollars ($6.00) per thousand words if I would prepare the article on the history of temperance in Alaska.

Although greatly pressed with official work and feeling that the pay was entirely inadequate for the work required, I yet accepted the offer on the 8th of April. On the 28th of October, 1903, I had a letter from Edward E. Blake, business manager of the "New Vpice Co.," with regard to my article for the Encyclopedia. From time to time I had communications from Mr. Johnson and his clerk, V. E. Emanuel, to hurry up the preparation of the Alaska article. On August 19th, 1904, I received a postal from Mr. V. E. Emanuel as follows: "Thanks for excellent manuscript on Alaska. Mr. Johnson is still in Chicago but will see it on return."

On September 22, 1904, Mr. Emanuel writes as follows: "Thanks for the drawing of the Still, returned. Mr. Johnson would be glad if you could send him a picture of Dr. James E. Connett, and a biography of Charles H. Edwards, who was murdered in Alaska. Can you supply these?"

On September 1st, 1904, I sent to the New Voice Company, Chicago, Illinois, my bill for seven thousand words, at $6.00 per thousand, making $42.

In preparing the article for the Encyclopedia if I had charged the New Voice Company the time actually taken in the preparation of the article, it would have amounted to over $300 instead of $42.

Not receiving any pay I wrote Mr. Johnson and he replied that I should send the bill to the "New Voice Company", which I did, and have never received any reply or recognition whatever. I now appeal to you as the prominent, and probably the responsible man in the Company. By referring to your circular you will find my name given as one of the editors of "The Standard Encyclopedia of Temperance and prohibition".

With a hope that this matter may be duly considered and and early response received from you, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Ge [illegible]

The Concord,

Washington, D.C.

September 1, 1904.

The New Voice Co.,

Chicago, Ill. to

Sheldon Jackson Dr.

For writing article on "Alaska" for "Standard Encyclopedia of Temperance and Prohibition"

Seven thousand words at $6.00 per thousand ------ $42.00

Received payment,

December 29, 1906

President L. M. McAfee,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Dr. McAfee:

Your note communicating the fact that Healy Wolfe had disappeared and is reported to be searching for a place in Kansas City, is received. I am not certain but what the end sought is a good one, as when he comes to earn his own living he will begin to appreciate the value of money. He has been dependent upon the money of others since he was five years old and probably has never had a chance to learn the value of money. I think the hard knocks that he will get in life, earning his own living, will be a good discipline, especially if by the grace of God he is kept from yielding to evil influences. I could have wished,however,that he had consulted you with regard to taking the step. If he had done that,I think I would have approved of the change, for with the deception he has evidently practiced upon you and myself I was beginning to feel that further educational advantages would not be helpful to him.

If you hear of his getting a position in Kansas City, or else where, kindly let me know and I will write to one of our Ministers asking him to get some of his members to take a fatherly interest in Healy and keep him under church influences. I have the feeling that the Lord has not given him the advantage of all these years of Christian instruction to let him now make a total shipwreck of his faith in God. I hope he can be located and made to pay the tailor for clothing before the quarter's allowance, which I sent him is all expended. I think that the craftsmen around Parkville ought to be notified that when they sell to students on credit they take their own risk.

Wishing you a Happy New Year to yourself and family,

I remain

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

December 29, 1906

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Olin:

In settling up my accounts for the year I find that I am out travelling expenses to the Synods of Wisconsin and Minnesota, October 1906, as the representative of the Board of Home Missions, from Washington via Madison, to St. Paul and return, $69.82, for which I enclose you a bill.

If you prefer to have the bill itemized return it to me and I will place it in that shape. If it meets with your approval send me a check at your convenience.

I hope to send you during the next few days the annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year closing June 30, 1906. You will find the account of the status of the Mission Surveys on pages 29, 30 and 31.

Wishing yourself and family holiday greetings, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

Enclosure.

Concord Flats
Washington D.C.
December 29. 1906

Board of Home Missions
of the Presbyterian Church
to Sheldon Jackson Dr

Travelling Expenses from Washington D.C. via Madison Wis to Minneapolis Minn and return while visiting the Synods of Wisconsin and Minnesota. as the representative of the Board October 8th to 13th 1906 - - - $69.82.

Received payment.

Sheldon Jackson

December 31,1906

Doctor Irwin Shepard,
Secretary of the N.E.A.,
Winona, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Yours of December 28 is received and is satisfactory. Wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

P. S.

By the way, can you yourself, give, or procure from some influential politician in Minnesota, a letter to Congressman Tawney, of your city, who is Chairman, as you know, of the Appropriation Committee of the House. I want to lobby a little with him for a larger appropriation for education and reindeer in Alaska. And a letter of introduction from the right kind of a man will be of very great assistance.

December 31,1906

Mr. R. W. D. Bryan,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Bryan:

I want to thank you very much for the kindly notice you gave me in your address at the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church at Albuquerque.

If possible kindly secure for me two or three copies of the "Albuquerque Citizen" of Monday, November 26, 1906. If you will do this and will enclose the bill for the same, I will gladly pay for them.

Your address carried me back to the old times --- it is one of the longings of my heart to be able some day to visit that region and see the changes which have taken place.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Send you under seperate cover the last printed Reindeer Report

December 31,1906

President L. T. Eaton,
Deer Lodge, Montana.

My dear Mr. Eaton:

Your plea for the Montana College is received, and I sympathize with you fully in your effort to secure your endowment. For years past there has been nothing nearer and closer my heart in the Western work than the establishment of our Presbyterian collehes in the new States; it has been my prayer for forty years past that I might have some part in establishing such institutions and, as you know, I have for some years past been endeavoring to get Westminster College , Salt Lake City, on its feet. I deny myself every opportunity where I can save a little money in order to put it into that institution, and have done so for years. As all my savings are pledged for that institution you will have to excuse me from sending you a check for yours. My failure to help you financially as you see does not arise from any want of interest ; I feel a very deep interest in your institution as I look upon Presbyterianism in Montana as part of my work through God's blessing in the early days. You have my prayer that God will touch the heart of some giver who is not pledged to some other institution.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 31, 1906

Mr. N. Samuels,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

I am as much surprised as you are at Healy's course in leaving the college. I had just sent him a check for $20 or $21 for college expenses and informed him that if he incurred any debts I should cease sending him any money. He evidently took the money which was intended for his support in college and went off.

I am not his guardian nor am I responsible for any of his debts. He has no guardian or any one that is responsible for him. I have taken an interest in him since he was five years old and have tried to fit him for a useful life, if possible, among his own people, by giving him an education.

Just recently I have ascertained that he has been deceiving Dr. McAfee and myself and had made up my mind either to drop him or put him under such restrictions that he would have to act straight. He has taken the matter in his own hands and dropped me!

It is possible that if you get hold of him in Kansas City he may still have left a portion of the money I sent him. I am not disposed to pay any of his debts. Regretting that he has left you without a settlement, I remain

Very respectfully,
Sheldon Jackson

4

January 3, 1907.

Mr. William Nat Friend,
Golden, Colorado.

My dear Brother:

Yours of December 31 is received and I will try and get you a line for the annual meeting and dinner on the 7th instant, and also a photograph. I am not sure that I can get you one of the earlier ones in time.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 3, 1907.

Mr. J. M. Martin,
Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.,
311 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 29 is received and I have not answered your questions as to securities for the reason I have received a letter from the sons of Mr. Corcoran stating that their father left no estate to be administered, not even left any money, but that if, when the note become due in 1910 I will write them they will try to meet it if they are able; consequently you will kindly return the note to me at your convenience, as there is no use of going to court expense when there is nothing to be gained.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

6

L.E.C.

Jan. 4, 1906.

Rev. William Nat Friend,
Golden, Colorado.

My dear Brother:

I sent you a note yesterday letting you know that your letter had been received. I now hasten to write you for your annual church meeting and dinner.

I have always taken great interest in the church at Golden. When in missionary addresses I have wanted to show that a successful church does not depend upon a minister alone, or wide awake ruling elders, I have quoted the beginning of the Golden church; organized on March 7, 1870, with three women and one man.

Of course under our Presbyterian system we made the man a ruling elder whether he was good material for the eldership or not, there was no choice in the matter. After organizing the church I had occasion to make a missionary trip to another part of my field. Returning from the same to the headquarters at Denver and inquiring after the welfare of the Golden church, I was somewhat surprised to find that the elder, without asking for a letter of dismissal for himself, from himself as the session of the church, that he had simply gone off and united with another denomination, and it was two years before we secured a male member to make a session for the church. But the defection and departure of the elder and the want of other elders for the next two years, did not weaken the activities of the church.

The three consecrated women under the influence of God's spirit were a host in themselves. They at once set to work and secured a subscription from the community for the support of the minister and the Rev. J. G. Lowrie commenced work in January 1871. In addition to raising funds for the support of the minister, the ladies, with the help of Mr. Lowrie started a fund for the erection of the church building. Those were stirring days in Golden, and I look back to the struggles of your church with very great interest. You have also had a series of able ministers, which is not always the case with new and comparative weak churches.

The Rev. J. G. Lowrie, Rev. R. L. Stewart and the Rev. Mr. Smith were workmen whose ministrations in church, however large, would have been acceptable.

I oftentimes long for the privilege before I die of making a visit to the many churches that I was permitted to help found in the West.

In accordance with your request I send you a picture of myself as I appeared in 1876, six years after the organization of the church and shall have to ask you to return it to me when you are through with it. Possibly the photographer at Golden could make you a good copy of the same. The print that is mounted on card board was taken in 1897, when I was moderator of the General Assembly. As I have a number of copies of that, you may retain it.

May the Lord bless you in your annual gathering and give you in the fullest measure the spirit of harmony and earnest cooperation in the work of building up the Master's Kingdom.

Very sincerely

your fellow worker in the Gospel.

Sheldon Jackson

January 4, 1907.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Olin:

Yours of January 3d with check for traveling expenses, is received with thanks.

The voucher you wished me to sign and return to you was evidently overlooked. I do not find it in your letter. If you will kindly forward me another I will duly sign and return it.

I mail you under another cover, the Land Office Report and will take an early occasion to call in person and see what are the prospects about the government giving a plat. As you know, Mr. Hitchcock retires from the Interior Department on the 4th of March, and a son of the late ex-president Garfield takes his place. There is also to be a new Commissioner in the Land Office, and I think that then will be an opportunity of pushing matters.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 4, 1907.

Rev. J. Stuart Dickson, D.D.,
Secretary College Board,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Dickson:

Will it be convenient for you to come to Washington at the expense of your own Board some time during January or early February? There is a lady visiting here whom I am very anxious for you to see in the interest of Presbyterian college work. She is Mrs. Bidwell, widow of ex-Governor Bidwell of California. You possibly know her personally, or if not by reputation. Her husband was one of the earliest pioneers in California and secured a very large Spanish grant of land inthe northen part of the Sacramento valley. He was Governor of California and a candidate on the prohibition ticket for the Presidency at one time. He has been dead some years.

Mrs. Bidwell has been for a few years studying the question of what to do with the estate, as they had no children, and has decided at her death to turn the property over to the Synod of California for a Presbyterian College. I suppose the foundation of the college will be a large building (1) that will cost some $50,000, and sufficient land in the suburbs of Chicot, abutting on a magnificent park of 1900 acres which she has given to the city. She heard your address a few weeks ago in the Church of the Covenant in this city and wanted at that time to have an interview but did not secure an op

(1) It is the family residence

portunity. I thought possibly that your engagements during the next few weeks might bring you in the neighborhood of Washington --- if so, I will be very glad to call with you upon Mrs. Bidwell.

She wishes a few people in the East to know of the plans, which, however, at present are secret both in California and in the East, except to a very few persons with whom she has counseled, and as you are at the head of the work I think it would be very desirable that she could unfold her plans to you, so that when the consummation comes you will be more intelligent in the way of advice to the Synod of the ~~Pacific~~ California. Also if you have occasion to go to California I think it would be well for you to visit her at ~~Chicgo~~ Chico and look over the ground.

Wishing you a happy new year, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D. C.,

January 4, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,

Lincoln University, Pa.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

I send you the following answers to your questions of December 24, 1906.

1st. My first trip to New Mexico was by stage from Denver to Santa Fe about 500 miles. In memoranda book is the entry "Aug. 26, 1870 to New Mexico and back 1000 miles". I do not know whether Aug. 26, is the date of starting or of my return to Denver. On the trip South I visited Pueblo, Cucharas and Trinidad in Colorado and Cimarron Ocate, Las Vegas, Tecolote, Bernal, San Miguel and Santa Fe. At Las Vegas I stopped over with Rev. J. A. Annin, who had located there in October the year previous (1869). At Santa Fe I visited the Rev. D. F. McFarland and wife (Mrs. Mc Farland was afterwards a missionary in Alaska) who opened the Presbyterian Mission at Santa Fe in October 1866.

Returning from Santa Fe north, I passed over the same road as far as Trinidad, Col. From Trinidad I took the stage to Kit Carson in Kansas. This enabled me to visit Las Animas and other villages in the southeastern corner of Colorado.

2nd. I left Colorado for the East probably early in November 1881 upon my return that fall from Alaska. Correspondence from the Colorado field followed me to New York many months after Bro. [illegible] was appointed Superintendent in my place.

3rd. My last official visit to Montana was in 1878. In 1879 the Presbytery of Montana elected the Rev. J. D. Hewitt, Presbyterial Missionary and I presume that after that I paid no further attention to Montana except by correspondence which continued to follow me for two or three years.

4th. I have not found any official account of my transfer to New York in January 1882. You will find allusions to it in the following letters in "Pioneer Presbyterian Missions" which you have by you, to wit: vol. 2, p. 326. The announcement of my gift of the R. M. P. to the Board of Home Missions, p. 336. The announcement of the Board H. M. to the church that they had taken the paper p. 340 Letter from Dr. Kendall, p. [illegible], Letter from Dr. Kendall, p. 353, Letter of Mrs. Haines concerning boarding place for my family.

I think nearly all the arrangements were made verbally while I was making addresses around New York.

I have no appointment in writing between 1880-81 and April 1, 1884, when I was officially appointed missionary to Sitka, Alaska. I received regular salary, however, during the time I was at work in New York with residence at Montclair, N. J.

In 1869, I worked personally in Western Iowa, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, and by correspondence in Colorado and New Mexico. The Colorado correspondence taking as much time as the personal work in Utah or Montana and enabled me in 1870 to organize several churches in Colorado in a few weeks time.

In 1870 I looked after W. Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Montana, Nebraska.

1871 Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Montana.

1872 Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Montana.

1873, Ditto, with South Eastern Nevada added (Pioche and vicinity Rev. Paul Egbert Missionary).

1874, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, S. E. Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; with a special extensive trip of inspection at the request of Board of H. M., through the settled portions of Texas. The Board were thinking of transferring me from the Rocky Mt. region to Texas.

1875, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

1876, Ditto.

1877, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Alaska.

By special direction of the Board of Home Missions, was sent to do special mission work in N. Idaho, (preaching the 1st Presbyterian sermon and procuring the names of Pres. communicants at Boise, Idaho, preparatory to the organization of the church a few weeks later by Rev. Mr. Condit) and eastern Washington. Finding the Nez Perce on the war path and mission work impossible at that time in that region, I took the occasion to go on to Alaska. At this special service I preached the first Presbyterian sermon in Boise, capital of Idaho, hunted up the Presbyterians in that city and laid the foundations for the 1st Presbyterian church which was organized a few months afterwards.

1878, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Alaska.

1879 Ditto.

1880, Ditto, with Northern Idaho added (An Indian Boarding school on the western Shoshone Agency, Rev. R. McCulloch and wife in charge.

1881, My field was divided by the creation of the Synod of Utah, leaving me in charge of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Alaska.

1882, Went East and was employed by the Board of Home Missions in making up the Monthly Magazine "Presbyterian Home Missions" which they published, and in holding mission conventions. Had the oversight of mission work in Alaska, which has been continued to 1907.

6th. Rawlins was the 1st Presbyterian church building so far as I know between Omaha and Sacramento.

The post office spelling is Rawlins. Named after Gen. Rawlins of the Civil War.

7th. The Board of church erection did not reimburse me for the unjust payment on Cheyenne Church building. I raised the amount from personal friends.

8th. I was regularly commissioned to work in Alaska, April 1, 1884, and have been recommissioned for Alaska from that date to this by the Board of Home Missions.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

S. J. [illegible]

Jan. [illegible]

Mrs. J. H. DeVore

Mrs. J. H. De Vore,

Owatonna, Minnesota.

Dear Mrs. De Vore;

Please accept thanks for the reindeer article printed in the "Pioneer Press" of St. Paul. Many of the articles coming through the papers now on this subject are curious specimens and I think will puzzle the historian of the future to find out how much of it is false and how much true.

Trusting you are in good health, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.F.C.

Jan. 5, 1907.

Mrs. George Norcross,
243 S. Hanover Street,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Sister:

Yours of January 3, concerning Mary Kadashan is received. There is no hurry for information concerning her as no action will be taken until towards spring, by the Woman's Board.

I am sorry to say that Mary is in a New York Hospital for an operation. I wrote Major Mercer concerning her and he reports that she is not competent to take charge of laundry or any industrial department of a mission school, but is competent to go into a school room and teach.

When you are sufficiently well you may perhaps find out something more definite on the subject. I hope you will be very careful, for this season the pneumonia seems to follow an attack of grip.

Affectionately your brother,

Sheldon Jackson

P.S. I lost over $3,000 through Mr. Cochran. He has died without leaving any estate, not even a life insurance. Some years ago he collected one of my notes and instead of sending me the money, used it for the support of his family. He then gave me a personal note unsecured, as he had nothing to secure it with, promising to re-place the money, which he never did.

L.B.G.

Jan. 5, 1907.

Hon. John G. Brady,
27 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Brady:

Would it not be a good plan when you see Mr. Agnew to have him write to Mr. Duncan calling his attention to the fact that his executors need to be (if that is the law) citizens of the United States and that the two in British Columbia will not be able under the law to act. Mr. Duncan would not listen to either you or myself, but I think he would listen to Mr. Agnew. I wish you would talk it over with Mr. Agnew, for it is a pity to have a man like Mr. Arctander, whose reputation at Minneapolis is not first class to get Mr. Duncan's savings.

When your business brings you in the neighborhood of Washington we will be glad to see you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

W.H. L.R.C.

Jan. 7, 1907.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Treasurer Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

I enclose herewith a letter from Capt. M. White of Ballard, Washington, regarding the carrying of freight to the Mission stations in Arctic Alaska, during the summer of 1907.

It was stamped by this Office by mistake.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 8, 1907.

Rev. James S. Dickson, D.D.,
Secretary, College Board,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Dickson:

In reply to yours of recent date I called on Mrs. Bidwell yesterday and she was out. This morning I received the enclosed letter which will answer for itself.

You will kindly select yourself the evening that it will be convenient for you to be in Washington, and I will notify her. When you come to Washington, I want you to take a 6 o'clock dinner with me. I also want you to either in the afternoon, when you meet Mrs. Bidwell in the evening or during the following forenoon allow me to introduce you to Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown our new Commissioner of Education. As he was a prominent professor in the California University you probably already know him, but your Office and the U. S. Commissioner of Education will have so many things in common that I think you ought to be acquainted with one another.

Some two or three years ago I tried to call Mrs. Bidwell's attention to our college at Salt Lake but found that she was exceedingly desirous of gathering some church institution around her home where she had spent so many happy years, and as they had no children she wanted to die with the feeling that their property was continuing to serve the church in the community where they lived, and I could make no impression against that feeling for Salt Lake. It seems that her husband gave the land and largely the money that erected the State Normal School at Chico. She has given 1900 acres of land to the city for a park adjoining the Normal School and also her residence and adjoining land which she proposes to give at her death to the Synod for the college. She has also made provision for a retreat where California ministers can spend a restful summer vacation.

She does not care to have this news made public at present. The proposed college of course, can not commence until after her death. I might state here, that she has already made a deed of the same to the Synod after conferring with the stated clerk who is one of the witnesses of the deed.

I wish very much that the Lord had turned her attention and heart to Salt Lake College., but I think the other plan for the present is fixed as the deed is signed; at the same time she wanted to talk over the matter and interest you as the head of the church college Board.

I hope you will have a very successful and safe trip among the western colleges. I know that your presence and visit will, by the blessing of God,be an inspiration to the faculty and trustees of the institutions that you visit and especially Salt Lake.

By the blessing of God my wife and I were able, last year by rigid economy, to save about $1800 for Salt Lake, of which they have received a part and the other is waiting for them when they need it in building, the most of it, however, goes into what is known as the Woman's building of the college.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

L.K.C.

Jan. 10, 1907.

Dr. Lowell McAfee,
President, Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

Dear Dr. McAfee:

Yours of January 7, concerning Healy is received. I am very glad that he has secured employment and trust that some of the Kansas City Presbyterians may become sufficiently interested in him to look after him somewhat and get him at least into Sabbath School work on Sunday, as the best way to keep a man near to his Saviour is to set him at work for the Saviour.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Jan. 11, 1907.

Reynolds Alaska Development Company,
27 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Company's prospectus for 1907 has been received and will be read with considerable interest.

I have lived too long, however, in mining regions to have any confidence in a Company's prospectus. The week does not pass that I do not get them from mines from Mexico to Alaska. My confidence in your Company is in the men connected with it and a prospectus without a knowledge of the men behind it is of no value whatever to me. It usually goes into the waste basket without being read.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

Jan. 11, 1907.

Rev. Robert A. George, D.D.,
8114 Cedar Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Brother:

Yours of January 9, is received. The Reindeer Report for 1905 is not yet issued I, however, send you an advanced copy which is complete all except the maps.

If you should have a lecture in Washington, kindly let me know. If you are passing through Washington on your way East we will be very glad to meet you at the Bureau of Education, cor. 8th & G. Sts.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 11, 1907.

Hon. John G. Brady,
c/o Reynolds Alaska Development Company,
92 Williams Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Brady:

Yours of January 10, is received and I rejoice to hear that you are coming to Washington on the morning of the 14th. We shall be very glad to entertain you during your stay. We take breakfast at 7:30 o'clock, come right up from the train to breakfast.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 12, 1907.

Hon. Chas. Curtis,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I greatly rejoice that you are to be promoted to the Senate. Congratulations.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska

L.E.C.

Jan. 12, 1907.

Hon. Knute Nelson,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I rejoice that the people of Minnesota are proposing to give you another term in the Senate. Our Alaska work would suffer if we did not have you to rely upon.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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37
11

L.E.C.

Jan. 12, 1907.

Hon. Francis E. Warren,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to express congratulations that the people of Wyoming propose giving you another term in the Senate.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Slides Loaned to
Gov. Brady - Jan. 14 '07.

1 - Map of Alaska
2 - Oomiak
3 - Eskimo and upturned Oomiak.
4 - Eskimo Children, Port Clarence, before entering Carlisle.
5 Same children after one year at "
6 - Hoisting Walrus on "Bear".
7 - Fish Drying near Port Clarence
8 - Eskimo Graves, Point Hope
9 - Eskimo Girl
10 - St. Lawrence Island Natives
11 - Siberian Natives
12 - Eskimo Mother & Child.
13 - " " "
14 - Eskimo Man (Arctic)

15. Eskimo Man, Kuskokwim.
16- Mr. & Mrs. Kilbuck, Moravian missionaries, Kuskokwim. now at Wainwright, on the Arctic Coast.
17- Sitka School Children.
18- Kuskokwim River natives
19 - Point Barrow Eskimo.
20 - St. Lawrence natives.
21- View In Inside Passage
22- Part of Fort Wrangell
23- View from Castle Hill, Sitka.
24- View showing Japonski and Mt. Edgecumbe.
25- Carpenter Shop & Shoe Shop, Sitka.
26- Sheldon Jackson Museum
27- Thlingets in Canoe
28- Thlingets
29- Thlinget School Children, Sitka
30- Thlinget Children in Juneau Home
31- Mt. St. Elias

32 - V. C. Gambell and Mrs. Gambell, formerly at St. Lawrence Island. Drowned at Sea.
33 - Mr. & Mrs. Gambell and Natives, St. Lawrence Island
34 - School Building, St. Lawrence Island
35 - " " showing Natives
36 - School children St. Lawrence Island.
37 - St. Lawrence Island Boys
38 - " " Women
39 - Siberian Tents at Indian Point
40 - " Village.
41 - " Tent
42 - Group of Laplanders
43 - " " " (showing Reindeer)
44 - Lapps engaged to teach Eskimos Reindeer herding
45 - Laplander and Family
46 - " and Lapp herding Dogs
47 - Lapp Woman & Child
48 - Herd of Reindeer
49 - "
50 " (lying down)

51 - Herd of Reindeer (by seashore)
52 - Carrying Reindeer up Bank (Teller Station)
53 - Siberians engaged to teach Eskimos Reindeer herding
54 - Freighting with Reindeer
55 - " " "
56 - Milking Reindeer
57 - W. H. Weinland (Moravian Missionary) in a Bidarka
58 - School Children, Moravian Mission, Bethel
59 - Eskimo Woman (Bethel)
60 - Kuskokwim Native
61 - Educated " "
62 - Uneducated " "
63 - Eskimo Graves, Kuskokwim
64 - Eskimo on U.S.S. "Bear"
65 - " " "
66 - " " "
67 - Eskimo Man (Arctic Alaska)
68 Eskimo (Arctic Alaska)

69- Native Village, Arctic Alaska
70- Eskimo House " "
71- Village Scene " "
72- Eskimo Game " "
73- Eskimo Graves " "
74- " " "
75- Revenue Cutter "Rush" among Ice Fields
76- U.S.S. 'Bear'
77- " "
78- " " (showing King Island)
79 Aurora. Whaling Fleet frozen in, Herschel Island.

(COPY)

L.E.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Washington, January 9, 1907.

P.&M.Div.
35--311
1906.

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

By your reference of the 4th instant I am asked for opinion whether the Secretary of the Interior will be warranted in turning over a number of reindeer to the Alaskan natives under a provision of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 730), which makes appropriation "for the support of reindeer stations in Alaska, and for the instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of the reindeer," but directs that "all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the missions in Alaska, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

There would not seem to be room for differences of opinion as to the meaning of this statute. It in plain terms directs that all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall be turned over to the Alaskan missions, and nowhere provides that the natives shall have any part or parcel thereof. But this is not to be done until "practicable," and the holding and use of the property will be subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

A report by Frank C. Churchill, December 11, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior, upon the management of the reindeer service in the District of Alaska tends to show that the holding of reindeer bym missions in Alaska is not for the best interests of the natives, but this is a question of policy which the Congress of the United States in the rightful exercise of its powers has determined adversely to said report and presumably after a full investigation of the subject.

I advise you that there is no authority in said act for turning over any Alaskan reindeer to the natives, but suggest that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe such conditions to the mission use of this property as may contribute to the best interests of the natives. The act in question clearly contemplates this, and I am inclined to the belief that it was thought better results could be secured for the natives in this way than by intrusting them with the management of the property.

Very respectfully,
FRANK L. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved: January 9, 1907.
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

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L.E.C.

Jan. 17, 1907.

Mr. David C. Cook,
Publishing Co.,
Elgin, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Accept thanks for circulars of the new Adult Bible Class Movement,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

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L.E.C.

Jan. 17, 1907.

Mr. John W. Wood,
Church Missions House,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wood:

Please accept many thanks for a copy of the Church Calendar for 1907, which has just been received. I year by year hang it up in my Office as a book of reference on Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Trusting that you regularly receive the Reindeer Report of this Office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 18, 1907.

Hon. Henry E. Burnham,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Burnham:

Permit me to join your many, many friends in congratulations. I would have considered it a very great misfortune to our Alaska interests if you had not been returned to the Senate.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 18, 1907.

Hon. William P. Frye,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to join the host of your friends in congratulations that Maine is wise enough to keep faithful representatives in Congress term after term. Although Alaska is at the other extreme of the country, yet we are deeply interested in the character of the men that are in Congress, as Congress serves as our guardian and legislature.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 16, 1907.

Hon. Thomas M. Paterson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am very sorry to learn by the public papers that you have not been returned by the State of Colorado.

I think the State will suffer by the change and I feel that Alaska will also. Permit me to thank you for what you have been able to do for our interests in Alaska.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 18, 1907.

Mr. B. F. Ober,
Medico Chirargical College,
17th & Cherry Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Ober:

I am still looking for Christian Missionary Medical Students for our Alaska schools. One is wanted by the American Baptist Missionary Society to open a mission to the natives on Lake Iliamna.

If you know of a suitable student that graduates next spring that would like such service, please give me his name and address. If he will marry a good teacher before he goes, the Government will commission his wife as a teacher of the public school for the natives.

A medical teacher is wanted for the Government school at Point Barrow, Alaska. There is a Presbyterian missionary and his wife at the same place but the man that I ~~want~~ am looking for will be under the Government, he should, however, be an earnest Christian full of the missionary spirit, for none other will be willing to go and stay at that place. Possibly there may be an opening at Point Hope for a teacher acquainted with medicine, he also, like the teacher at Barrow would be a Government teacher, but as there is a good Episcopal mission in that vicinity, it would be more harmonious for the Government teacher, also to belong to that church.

Can you put me on the track of earnest missionary spirits, that would be willing to go into the missionary service, either under one of the missionary societies or under the Government to teach schools in Alaska, if so I will be glad to correspond with them.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 18, 1907.

F. Bateman,
(or whoever has charge of Medical Students,

c/o Y. M. C. A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I am still looking for Christian Missionary Medical Students for our Alaska schools. One is wanted by the American Baptist Missionary Society to open a mission to the natives on Lake Iliamna.

If you know of a suitable student that graduates next spring that would like such service, please give me his name and address. If he will marry a good teacher before he goes, the Government will commission his wife as a teacher of the public school for the natives.

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Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

W. H. L.E.C.
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Jan. 19, 1907.

Rev. Paul de Schweinitz,
20 Church Street,
Bethlehem, Pa.

My dear Paul:

Dr. Jackson has written to Mr. A. Jarvela, Republic, Michigan, the executor of Louis Karbum, informing him that the Moravian Missionary Society, of which you are Treasurer, has a claim of $199.18, against the estate of said Karbum for goods furnished by the Moravian Mission at Bethel, Alaska, to said Karbum and his family while they were detained there during 1904 - 1905, and that it is a just claim.

On December 19, the necessary vouchers for the balance of Karbum's salary were sent to Mr. Jarvela for his signature and we have not had any reply to the letter.

I am very much obliged to you for offering to lend me the cut of the "Reindeer Feeding on the Moss at Bethel", but it could not be used for Exposition purposes at Jamestown.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

William Hamilton

Ass't Agent, Education for Alaska.

1-950 a.

Department of the Interior,

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Washington, January 21, 1907

William Kelly,

Sitka,

Alaska.

Board walk at Wrangell authorized. Not to exceed two hundred twenty-five dollars. Natives will do work free of cost.

Commissioner.

L.E.C.

Jan. 21, 1907.

Mr. Warren Upham,
Sec'y, Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Upham,

Your circular of January 15, received. You may change my address from the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., to the Concord Flats, Washington, D. C.

If you have not a complete set of the Annual Reindeer Reports to Congress, kindly let me know which years numbers are missing, and if we have any back copies I will supply them. The back copies, however, are mostly out of print. The Library is on our permanent list.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 21, 1907.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Reynold's Alaska Development Co.,
27 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Brady:

In the "Outlook" for January 19, is an article entitled "Indians and Oklahoma", which lauds Secretary Hitchcock's administration to the skies.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~U. S. Gen'l Agent, Education for Alaska.~~

L.B.C.

Jan. 21, 1907

Mr. Orville Brewer,
The Auditorium Bureau,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

In response to your recent letter I notice that you have me down at Sitka, Alaska. My present Post Office address is United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.. Please correct in your coming list. Salary $2500.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

From Page 161

There are at present herds of reindeer in the neighborhood of Barrow, Icy Cape, Kivalina and Kotzebue on the Arctic Coast of Alaska; at Deering and Shismaref on the sub-Arctic coast; at Wales, Gambell, Teller, Golofnin, Unalakleet, and Eaton on the northern coast of Bering Sea; at Koserefsky and Tanana in the valley of the Yukon; at Bethel and Quinhagak on the Kuskokwim river and on Lake Iliamna near Cook Inlet.

The above stations are of three general classes. Barrow and Gambell can be classed as relief stations and are supported wholly by the Government.

Both places are so inaccessible and isolated that if, as occasionally happens, a winter comes with an insufficient food supply in the community there would be great suffering, if not many deaths. These herds are largely maintained as a reserved food supply for a time of unusual destitution.

In addition to the herds at the above two relief stations, the herd on the shores of Lake Iliamna is also at present wholly supported by the Government.

This latter herd will probably, during the coming year, be loaned to a Mission Society under the terms of a Congressional Act, approved June 30, 1906, by which "all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall, as soon as practicable, be turned over to the missions in Alaska to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe".

The remaining 18 of the herds above mentioned are under the direct control of Missions, Lapps and Eskimo herders.

The above mentioned herds are so located that they form, with a few long intervals, (which may be filled up in the near future) a continuous chain of relay stations from Arctic Barrow, the most northern settlement of the American continent, along the Arctic Ocean, and Bering Sea coasts, and across the Alaska Peninsula to Cook Inlet on the open winter waters of the north Pacific Ocean.

The establishment of a chain of reindeer herds from north to south across Alaska greatly increase the facility of supplying with a winter mail, the Government teachers, traders, missionaries, whalers, miners and others who may be scattered along that line.

In the winter of 1904 - '05 a herd of 300 reindeer was driven, under the supervision of Dr. Carl O. Lind, M.D., from Unalakleet on the Bering Sea coast to Bettles on the Koyukuk river north of the Arctic circle to establish a new central station 550 miles inland. The following winter this herd was removed to Tanana on the Yukon river.

The same winter (1904 - '05) a herd of 300 reindeer under the supervision of Mr. Hedley E. Redmyer was driven from the Kuskokwim river to Cook Inlet and a new station established on the south shore of Lake Iliamna.

The success of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska has awakened an interest in Newfoundland, which has control of the coast region of Labrador.

In Labrador the same conditions exist as in Alaska, to wit, a scant supply of food for the Eskimos and an abundant supply of moss for the feeding of herds of domestic reindeer. The Hon. J. J. Woods, postmaster-general of Newfoundland and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, superintendent of "the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen," have been in correspondence with me with regard to the best and most available method of introducing domestic reindeer into Newfoundland.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Washington, January 26, 7

Reverend Eugene Walker,

Rathdrum,

Idaho.

Mail me at earliest convenience copy of resolutions of Synod concerning myself and Alaska, with atest of stated clerk.

Sheldon Jackson

Official. General Agent.

Paid ~~to Bureau of Education.~~

S. J. L.E.C.

Jan. 25, 1907.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
1148 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Dr. McNiece:

I enclose you a letter from my brother-in-law, Dr. Norcross of Carlisle, Pa. offering a photographic outfit for Westminster College.

If you think it would be useful to the College, please write Dr. Norcross. If the College does not care for a present of the outfit, please enclose the letter of Dr. Norcross to Dr. McAfee, President of Park College and give them a chance.

Trusting that Westminster is making progress and with kind regards to Mrs. McNiece, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

S.J.

L.W.C.

Jan. 25, 1907.

Rev. Eugene Walker,
Rathdrum, Idaho.

Dear Brother:

I to-day send you a telegram to mail me a copy of the Resolutions which were passed by the Synod of Washington at its last fall meeting in my defence from the charges made against me personally and the work of Presbyterian Missions in Alaska, as I wish an official copy.

After having it copied from your records, please place upon the copy your attest as stated clerk, to the correctness of the copy.

Thanking you in advance for the trouble, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education for Alaska.

L.E.C.

Jan. 25, 1907.

Rev. George Norcross, D.D.,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Brother:

I have sent your letter concerning the photographic outfit to Dr. McNiece at Salt Lake City, with the request that if he does not think Westminster would care for the outfit that he should send your letter to Park College.

The family are in usual health.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Extracts from the Minutes of the Synod of Washington in session at the Presbyterian Church, Walla Walla, Washington.

October 4-7, 1906.

October 6, page 424-425.

The Standing Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported the following papers which were adopted by Synod.

"Paper No. 8, being certain papers criticizing the character and work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. We recommend

First, That this Synod of Washington express its righteous indignation and disapproval of the unwarranted and unjust and untrue charges and criticisms made by Mr. Frank Churchill concerning the work and character of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and our Presbyterian mission in Alaska. The injustice and absolute falseness of these criticisms are made clearly apparent in the replies to the criticisms both by the Board of Home Missions and by the official reply, at the order of the United States Senate, of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time, United States Commissioner of Education. If these replies had been given as great publicity as has been given to the criticisms there would be no need of action in vindication of Dr. Jackson, for if the truth be known the facts themselves are sufficient vindication.

Second, considering the fact that there has always been a combination of political looters and polluters of the liberties and life and resources of Alaska who have been always the bitter enemies of missionaries who have withstood and greatly defeated their dishonorable men and methods-considering the fact that the services of Rev. Dr. Jackson to the development of the native wealth and education and substantial progress toward better conditions of civilization--considering that the vast territory, vast and complicated duties that have been assigned to his oversight and care, it would be impossible to execute such duties without room for possible criticism in matters of judgment and procedure - in spite of which a great and inestimable service toward Christian education has been rendered.

We do hereby express out utmost confidence in the Christian character, unselfish service and great usefulness of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and his associated Presbyterian missionaries in Alaska.

Third, We appeal to the unprejudiced public to withhold judgment until the knowledge of all the facts be given thorough and just presentation to the public mind.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. Barnhisel,
David Blyth,
Committee.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, as a whole, was adopted.

Also the following resolution was adopted, viz: That this Synod endorses the Board of Home Missions in continuing the relation that has heretofore existed between it and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and advise its continuance.

W. H. L.E.C.

Feb. 9, 1907.

Mr. M. C. Benbow,
c/o Commercial Abstract Co.,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of February 1, I wish to state that Mr. V. L. Derby was in the employ of this Bureau as teacher in Alaska, first at St. Michael, and then at Point Barrow.

I have never met Mr. Derby, but all accounts of him and his work, while in our employ, are favorable.

Very respectfully yours,

U.S.Gen'l Agt. Education for Alaska.

February 20,1907

Mrs. T. L. Brevig,
Teller, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Brevig:

Yours of November 22, 1906, is received, and I am very glad that you find the new school building so comfortable. It has occurred to me to ask your good husband if it will not be possible for him to get the Eskimo ~~children~~ that are now at Teller City to remove their homes to the neighborhood of the mission? They are calling for a separate school for the natives at Teller City but the natives at Teller City and those at the mission together will only make one good [illegible] school, and the Government will be very loath to keep up two schools for so few children so near together.

As you know, I am getting old and my health may not allow me to continue in charge many years yet. In case I drop out I am not so sure but what my successor would be inclined to discontinue the school at the reindeer station and continue it at Teller City. Consequently it will be for your interest to get as many of the natives of that region settled around you as possible. It is also for the interest of the mission to gather a large native settlement under its influence. It is also important to get the natives out of a white settlement where they are constantly tempted to intemperance and immorality.

I think it would be very desirable that special pains be taken to encourage the settlement around the Reindeer Station. You can lay off in regular order the necessary building sites and have quite a street made along the bluff to the west of the station. For their winter use the reindeer station will be as good as the city. In summer of course they can go up the lakes and camp out as they are doing now.

With regard to the Norwegian Synod taking charge of Sinuk it is too late. A year ago there was nothing to prevent its doing so, but now that the Methodist Woman's Home Missionary Society has undertaken the work and expend~~ing~~ed a great deal of money and a gteat deal of enthusiasm, it ~~would~~ will be neither wise nor practicable to dispossess them,---they are there to stay. Your Synod, however, can make a push at Igloo, and there may be other native settlements to the north and east where you can do something. The trouble with your Synod is in the past that they have taken so little interest in the work that they have scarcely done anything; the good work at Teller Reindeer Station is due not so much to the Society as to the sacrifices of yourself and your husband.

It would give me very great pleausre to visit you again and see you with your new building, which ought to add much to the progress you will make in your mission work.

+ I mail at the request of your husband, a picture which I hope may be satisfactory. With kind regards to your husband, the dear children, and Miss Ennesvest, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agt. of Education
in Alaska.

~~1 Enclosure.~~

+ Will send the Photo in May or June by Steamer Mail

Febryary 20,1907

Hon. John G. Brady,
C/o Reynolds Alaska Development Company,
27 State Street, Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Brady:

Yours of February 6th enclosing a letter from the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, concerning the Reindeer, is received, and I shall very gladly have a copy made for the use of this office, after which I will return you the original copy.

This is the second day I have been able to be at the office for three weeks, having much of the time been in bed with a severe attack of the grippe.

I am glad that you keep well and that you have so many opportunities of giving addresses on Alaska. Remember me kindly to the family .

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt., &c.

Feb 21. 07

Dear Mr Brady:

I now send you $375. for 500 shares of the Deferred Stock of the Reynolds-Alaska Development Co.

It is all that I can do at present.

Kind remembrance to the family.

The appropriation Com^{tee} of the H of Rep have doubled our appropriation for Education in Alaska, proposing to give $200.000 for Education in Alaska through the Bureau of Education

Sincerely yours

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

Feb 21. 1907

Mrs Kate H. Hancock
444 South Seventh East. St.
Salt Lake City Utah.

My dear Mrs Hancock.

On Dec 28th I wrote you that later I would send you $600 for the Woman's building Westminster Coll. Salt Lake

I now avail myself of the opportunity of sending you Exchange on New York for the $600.

Kindly send me receipt for the same — Send me some circulars.

Remember me kindly to your Mother & Sister when you write them

Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson
The Concord
Washington
D.C.

Enclosure

L.E.C.

Feb. 21, 1907.

Mr. Frank Caldwell,
Metropolitan Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am glad that you had so good an opening yesterday afternoon. There was one Division of the Bureau of Education that were on rush work yesterday and unable to avail themselves of your kindness and complimentary tickets. I returned yesterday morning to you the tickets intended for them for the afternoon which they could not use.

If it is not asking too much, kindly send me 12 tickets for either the 26th or 27th, or 6 for one day and 6 for the other. xx as at that time the above Division will be able to attend. Suit yourself with regard to the days. I also would take it as a special favor if you could send to me personally, 4 tickets for the 26th, and 4 for the 27th, for the use of my family. I greatly regret that my health does not permit me personally to attend.

Permit me also to thank you for the kindly mention which I am told that you made of my work in Alaska, yesterday afternoon.

Trusting that you will be well satisfied with the outcome of your Washington meetings, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

February 23,1907

Reverend Robert M. Stevenson, D. D.,
905 Union Avenue,
Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

My dear Doctor Stevenson:

Please accepy my hearty thanks for your letter of February 15th. I was very anxious to know how you were getting on, and did not know where to reach you.

Doctor Dickson was very much pleased with the Administration Building at Salt Lake, on his trip there a few weeks ago.I know how very slow it is collecting money from the churches, as I have had long experience in that direction. But the longer you keep at it the greater facility you will have in collecting, as in all other things a good deal of seed sowing is necessary before reaping the fruit. I think that you are on the right track and in the best city for getting hold of some one here and there that will give you a good large check. Pittsburg has great wealth and very earnest Christian people.

Remember me very kindly to your wife.

Very cincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agt. of Ed'n
in Alaska.

February 23,1907

Mr. Fred A. Wells,
Hartford Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Wells:

Yours of February 20th is received, and I enclose you my check for $50, for two years pledge of $25 per annum, for the Sunday Schools of Alaska. So far I have been unable to collect a cent from Alaska for the fulfillment of the pledge, and therefore pay it myself.

Kindly send me a receipt for the same.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

1 Enclosure.

February 23, 1907

Mr. Frank Caldwell,
Metropolitan Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for the 12 tickets for the Statistical Division of the Bureau of Education. Also for the 8 tickets sent to me for my own use.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agt. of Education
in Alaska.

February 23, 1907.

Rev. Wallace Radcliff, D.D., LL.D.
1200 K Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Radcliff:

Please accept thanks for your very kind letter of the 20th instant, together with the extract from your Home Mission sermon on Sabbath last.

Permit me again to assure you that words of appreciation to one, who like myself, has received so much personal abuse and misrepresentation, is very comforting.

With kind regards to Mrs. Radcliff, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 23, 1907

Mr. M. Healy Wolff,
928 Penn Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Healy:

Yours of February 4th is received. I had heard of your leaving Park and was very sorry that you have thrown away the chance of securing a liberal education. At no time since you graduated from Carlislewere you compelled to take further education. You need not have gone to Park in the first place or remain there if your friends had not supposed you wished to secure a higher education as a better preparation for your after life. Your being a minor would have made no difference whatever in the matter. If you had written me that you did not wish to proceed further with your studies and desired to try and get into some business, you need not have run away but would have been permitted to go with our good will. I am very sorry to hear both from the President of the College and from a Tailor, that, although you had my check in your possession, you left without paying for the clothes that you wore. Not paying your debts when you are able to pay them was a very bad commencement for an independent life.

Now that you have started out for yourself I trust you have connected yourself with some Christian Endeavor Society or

Church in Kansas City. You will find it very important that you keep in Chirstian work, if you wish to have the blessing of God on your life, and without it your life will be a failure.

You are not allowed hereafter to address me as "father"; I shall, however, always take an interest in your welfare, and hope to hear from you from time to time.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~General Agent of Education in Alaska~~

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February 23,1907

Reverend A. E. Wardner, Jr.,
Edmond, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my check for one dollar for assistance in the building of your Church.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

1 Enclosure.

L.E.C.

March 11, 1907.

Mrs. Darwin R. James,

My dear Mrs. James:

On several occasions you and I have conferred concerning the propriety of the Woman's Board issuing an especial appeal, not merely to your auxiliaries, but through your auxiliaries to the whole church for a fund of $50,000 for the erection and endowment of a library building at Westminster College, Salt Lake City, to be known as the Sheldon Jackson Memorial Library.

I write you by dictation this note from my sick bed, where I have been nearly all the time since January, with the grippe which has caused an aggravation of my old troubles to such an extent that I expect to be taken, to-morrow, to Philadelphia and undergo a serious surgical operation. In case I do not survive to greet you and your dear husband on your return to America, I hope you will take this matter up and have it pushed through your splendid organization, as a personal appreciation of the organization for the work which God in his good providence enabled me to do in getting the organization started and on its feet.

I trust that you and your husband will be safely returned to your family, church and work, greatly benefitted, spiritually and physically by your travels and personal experience of the power of the gospel in reaching the hearts of men under all conditions of life, training, and civilization.

Praying that God will abundantly bless you both, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

L.E.C.

March 11, 1907.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole,
Secretary, Woman's Board of H. M.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Boole:

Kindly direct the inclosed letter so that it will reach Mrs. James on her travels.

I left it unsealed in order that you might read it before sending.

Upon different occasions Mrs. James has promised to use her influence with the Woman's Board, to issue an appeal for a memorial building to myself at Salt Lake, and we were rather looking forward to it for next year, as that is the 50th anniversary of my entering the missionary work.

Hoping that you are closing the year encouragingly and with the prospects of the coming year bright, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Inclosure.

April 12, 1907.

Doctor Sheldon Jackson,
The Hahnmann Hospital,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Jackson:

I have just read your letter to Doctor Brown regarding the plans for the summer and I hasten to offer my sincere congratulations upon ~~the fact that of~~ your splendid recovery, and am delighted to feel that your prophecy to Mr. Lopp, that you might once more meet him in Alaska is likely to come true.

Dr. Brown is in Pittsburg to-day attending the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the Carnegie Institute He will find your letter awaiting him on his desk upon his return to the Bureau tomorrow morning.

Yesterday I met one of my friends in the Revenue Cutter Service who informed me, of course unofficially, that Captain Hamlet had been detached from the Thetis and that Capt. Henderson would most likely be placed in command of the Cutter making the Arctic cruise during the coming summer. If I get time to-day to do so I will go up and see capt. Ross and get definite facts and let you know. (Have just seen Captain Ross, and it is [illegible])

We find Mr. Updegraff very companionable and alert in grasping the unfamiliar details of the Alaska work.

During the last few weeks the Rules and Regulations for the Alaska Reindeer Service, the contract forms, and other blanks connected with the Service, have been carefully revised by the Commissioner, Mr. Lopp and myself. They embody the changes which you and Mr. Lopp had already talked over.

A few days ago, with Dr. Brown's permission, I called on Mr. Du Bois of the General Land Office, and talked over with him the matter of securing land at places in Alaska where we have schools but no reservations of ~~the~~ land.

Following Mr. Du Bois' advice, I drew up a letter for the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior containing a list of all the places in Alaska where we now have schools but no land, and asking that an Executive Order be obtained setting aside land in said places, not to exceed forty acres at each place, for school purposes. (The Land Office will, I understand from Mr. Du Bois, attend the affairs of these tracts.)

In said letter it was further suggested, that, after the desired Executive Order had been issued the General Land Office be called upon to survey and segregate from public disposition said tracts of land.

After we have more complete information regarding the places at which new schools are to be established, I will prepare a similar letter covering land at these new places. We have a number of places in mind now, including the places mentioned by Mr. Moses (a list of which Walter will send you), but it was thought best to defer the writing of this second letter until our list is complete.

I enclose herewith a copy of the freight bids received thus far. We have heard from all the firms to which we wrote with the exception of the Seattle Shipping Company. Captain White, who you will remember carried the freight for us last year, proposes to send two vessels during the coming summer if he gets the contract, one vessel going to Gambell and the region north of Kotzebue Sound and the other to places south of that body of water.

As you can imagine, I have been exceedingly busy during these weeks and have not been able to write to you as frequently as I would like to do, but Walter has kindly kept you informed.

I think that the points mentioned above are the most important items of news.

Mrs. Heizer wants to come into the Alaska School Service. I have suggested to her the school at Jackson.

If the Commissioner places Law in charge of the construction of school buildings at Petersburg and Yakutat, where would you suggest sending him after this work is finished? He wants to go to a place"where there is more doing"than there is at Kasaan. We might send Miss Kurtz from Afognak to Kasaan and perhaps transfer Potter and his wife from Unalaska to Afognak. Strong letters have come from Dr. Newhall recommending that Miss Vinton be advanced to the place of Principal of the Unalaska school. We could get Mrs. Young to nominate an assistant teacher

Some days ago Miss Margaret Powell's commission as teacher of the school at Sinuk for the term commencing next September, was mailed to her together with the necessary instructions and blanks. This action was taken so early because it is necessary for her to go from Unalaska to Nome on the first trip of the Corwin.

The Rev. Paul de Schweinitz about two weeks ago sent in the nominations of four teachers for the Kuskokwim and Nushagak regions. Three of these Moravian teachers go out from the States, the ones on the ground (with the exception of Mr. Helmich) being taken into the mission service. The commissions and the necessary blanks for these teachers were also sent to them in ample time to reach them before leaving Seattle on the steamer of the Alaska Coast Commercial Company, making the voyage directly to the Kuskokwim.

This afternoon Mr. Updegraff and I are expecting to go to the Arlington Cemetery where the President is to unveil a monument to the Rough Riders who fell in the war; Mrs. Foot~~e~~ kindly gave us tickets for this occasion.

You see I am combining all kinds of information in this letter.

With kind regards to you and Mrs. Jackson and Miss Jackson, I am

Very truly yours,

William Hamilton

Asst. Agent of Education
for Alaska.

I am Copying this letter in your book,

Enclosure.

May 29, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.

Dear Doctor Stewart:

Your letter is received. I am very sorry to hear that sickness has caused the premature closing and dismissal of the University classes.

I regret to say that my wound has not yet healed, and I am beginning now to make no calculations as to when it will heal; but until it does heal I can not leave home. Under the uncertainties can not you and Mrs. Stewart come down and spend a few days with us? Washington is still cool but beautiful just now, and I know it will do you both good.

I was intending to send you a large batch of letters pertaining to the commencement of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, but if you have that chapter done I do not know that it is worth while. If, however, you should like to take the time to go over 140 or 150 type-written pages of the correspondence connected with the commencement of that work, I will either send them to you by express, or give them to you if you come here. If you come, it will also be more convenient for us to go over the illustrations.

We have a girl now in the kitchen and shall have no need to send you you to a cafe for your meals.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Stewart, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 2, 1907.

Rev. Robert G. McNiece, D.D.,
1148 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor McNiece:

I am sorry the College failed to dispose of the Gunton house to the Southern Methodists. It looks very much as if there was some cheating in the matter on the part of the agent or real estate man that was managing the sale of the property.

As you know, an option was given to the Southern Methodists to terminate at a certain hour and date. Before that hour came the agent of the M. E. Church went to the office to purchase the lot and the agent of the College was not in his office and did not return to his office until the hour at which the option terminated was past, so that the M.E.Church could not close the bargain with him. Later on the College agent waited upon the Church agent and told him that they had forfeited their option and they having done so he had sold or transferred the option to another firm that wanted to increase the price. The whole transaction on the part of the College agent looked so much like an attempt to defraud the Church that they purchased other land which would answer their purpose, as they did not propose to be held up in that manner. If I had known it at the time I would have telegraphed to Salt Lake but the whole thing was over before I heard of it. I got my information from a friend of mine who was one

(2)

of the committee of the M. E. Church to purchase said lot. It is seemingly an unfortunate thing for the Church and for the appearance of the city that they failed to get the College property, which was on the corner.

When you have time drop me a line letting me know the present status of the administration and what is the condition of the fund for the woman's building.

I am getting along very slowly in recovering my health, and it may be months before I am myself again.

With kind regards to your wife and boys, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

July 2, 1907.

Mr. B. L. Conway,
130 East 56th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for your information of March 14, concerning the Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem. When you have time I will be glad to hear of any progress made in arranging to publish the Encyclopedia.

Very respectfully yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 2, 1907.

Rev. George Bailey, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Bailey:

I regret that the Southern Methodists failed to get the corner lot at the junction of Massachusetts Avenue and K Street. It looks very much as if there was some sharp dealing on the part of the agent of the College, as the Church wanted the lot and sent their agent to take it before the option expired. But the agent of the College kept out of the way so that they could not meet him, and then the option had expired notified them that they had lost their chance. And now would have to pay more for the lot. As the Church did not propose to be held up in that way they purchased other lots and let the College property go. I think it is not only a loss to the Church but a loss to the city to have that fine building which they propose to erect put in the middle of a block rather than upon a corner.

Remember me kindly to your family when you write.

Sincerely yours,

General Agent, &c.

July 2, 1907.

Mrs. M. C. Reynolds,
Secretary, Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society,
510 Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mrs. Reynolds:

I am now slowly recovering my strength, and wish to thank you and through you the consecrated women of your association for their letter of Christian love and sympathy, sent from your annual meeting.

It has been one of the great pleasures and privileges in my work in Alaska that I have been able to help all Christian churches, even to the Roman Catholics, in their work in behalf of the poor natives of that region.

With kind remembrances to your associates in the office,

I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 2, 1907.

Dr. Thomas S. Dedrick, M. D.,
Washington, New Jersey.

Dear Doctor Dedrick:

Yours of July 1st is received. I think it would be an interesting thing, and certainly a good thing for our Alaska missions for you to have a set of lantern slides with regard to the Alaska work, and without doubt the Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, will loan you a set of slides.

I sincerely hope that the Lord will open a way whereby you may yet go in person to Alaska, and as one deeply interested in Alaska I thank you very much for what it is in your heart to do for the poor natives of that country.

Remember me very kindly to your wife. I hope she will become well and strong again.

Very sincerely yours,

General Agent, &c.,

(COPY)

San Antonio, Texas.,

July 1, 1907.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

I have your favor of June 26th written at the Concord, which shows that you have returned from the hospital and I hope perfectly well and healthy.

I am very glad to notice that you are taking such active part in Dr. Greenfell's enterprise in getting deer to Labrador, because I know you and your persistentcy in carrying out any undertaking so if persistency and ceaseless hammering away at it will get the deer to Labrador, they will get there.

In regard to the salary asked by me, your statement of $8.00 per day and expense is not quite correct, but near enough for practical purposes. I asked $8.00 per day and mileage (transportation) not expense. The difference is that out of the $8.00 per day in my offer, I have to pay my hotel bills and other expenses and extras, which will amount to about $3.00 to $4.00 per day, which on your plan $8.00 and expenses, the $8.00 is net.

When I made up my figures, I did not by any means figure as I would in a commercial enterprise because I should in such case have asked nothing less than $20.00 per day and expenses, but I figured as low as I possibly could being perfectly willing to do my little share towards the success of the matter, and this is the way I figured. I have to hire a substitute in my place here, and in looking around for a man who knew something about the business, I found I had to pay $200.00 per month for such man, and figuring $100.00 per month for my expenses, I thought that I would bear $60.00 per month of the expenses and the other party $40.00 per month which would make up the $8.00 per day, you will notice in this way I was donating my knowledge on the matter, and my years of hard earned experience together with $60.00 per month for the sake of the cause, which I thought ought to be sufficient on my share. After we had landed our expedition in Alaska, I promised myself that no amount of money should tempt me to do it over again, there is an unusual amount of mental strain and hard workworry and responsibility connected, and you surely know it as well as I do.

In case I should have gone across I had figured on being able to purchase a herd which I know is not pastured on an Island just outside of Altenfjord(we passed by this island in going to see(this herd consists of about 350 head, from which could be picked the number wanted and the balance sold in the market, this herd is swimmed across to the mainland in October, and I believe it could be bought cheaper than any other deer. I know of, if taken before crossing to the mainland and that herd is large, strong animals, in first class condition, fit to stand the trip; as moss is plentiful in that island and only a small number of deer is pastured there. You know that if deer have to be gathered in the mountains, as we did the last time, it will cost $2.00 or $3. per head to chase around and find them and then bring them to the coast these expenses could all be saved by going there a little earlier and arrange for an entire herd ready on the coast for shipment, but of course this is merely mental calculations which has come to me, after thinking matters over, and if Dr. Grenfell can gain anything by this he is welcome to it.

If I had thought that an ocean trip would be beneficial to my health, I should have been across before this.

I kind of thought that the small amount of money $10,000, which they had, would probably not stand the expense of any substitute here, yet I sent in my very low figures, stating that without doubt they could find lots of cheaper men to fill my place according to the size of the available funds.

A am glad you wrote me about this Doctor, as I now can make some arrangement about my business here, which has been put off on account of the possibility of going across.

I wrote to the Secretary Mr. Francis H. Wood, today in regard to this salary matter, notifying him not to calculate on me being able to assist in the transportation, etc. etc. Mr. Wood wrote me a few days ago from London, stating that the entire matter now hinged on getting a special steamer, etc., he said nothing about salary.

Hoping you are in the usual good health and spirits, I remain with best greetings to all.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) Wm. A. Kjellmann.

July 6, 1907.

Rev. Wilson Phraner,
31 Lenox Avenue,
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Dr. Phraner,

As a commentary on some of the reasons given by the Board in your letter of June 17, for discontinuing the small amount they were paying on my salary, permit me to call your attention to the fact that about the same time Mrs. Gildersleeve of the Woman's Board wrote asking me to put Miss Kadashon in as a teacher at Hoonah. On June 18, Dr. Thompson wrote me asking that a certain kind of teacher be appointed for Wrangel. During June, a gentleman much interested in the Alaska natives, wrote me for directions how to best leave a bequest of $500 for that purpose, and of course I wrote him to make it payable to the Treasurer of the Board. which he writes me since that he has done Another person is now conferring with me about leaving a bequest of perhaps $25,000 to $30,000 to the same Board, and yet the Home Board thinks that I can be of no further service to them because I am not visiting Alaska each year.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
U.S.Gen'l Agt. of Edu'n Alask

July 6, 1907.

Miss M. P. Henault,
2016 G Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend;

I am sorry that my wife did not call me on the evening you came to the Concord. It is true I was in a directors' meeting but could have excused myself a few minutes, as I had ready the letters for 1906 for copying. You can get them at any time it is convenient for you to call. at the Concord.

Respectfully,

William Jackson

July 6, 1907.

Mrs. R. H. Young,
Long Beach, California.

My dear Mrs. Young:

Your letter of June 29 is received and as I have strength I will look after the matters concerning which you write.

The contract for the reindeer is being printed at the Government Printing Office; it ought to be returned to this office most any day.

Dr. E. E. Brown, the Commissioner of Education, is attending the National Educational Association convention at Los Angeles, and I hope that you have been able to make his personal acquaintance and talk with him over the matter.

Anything that I can do to help your work at Sinuk do not fail to call upon me. I am obliged for the copy of Mrs. Sellon's letter; it is exceedingly interesting.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 6, 1907.

President McAfee,
Park College,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I enclose a copy of a letter received from M. Healy Wolfe, who is willing to return to Park. I wrote him that as far as my aid was concerned he had lost his privilege, that if he wished any higher education than he now had he would have to earn it for himself as so may white young men are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Enclosure.

(COPY)

THE FRANKLIN ICE CREAM COMPANY.
Topeka, Kansas,
2d and Polk Streets,

June 20, 1907.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor:

What condition would you impose if I should ask you to send me back to Park next fall? If not too hard and you think you would care to send me to Park, then, I want to beg pardon for the way in which I have treated you and say that I have found that I made a big mistake in what I did.

I have been working for these people since the first of April and may continue to work for them this summer although I may strike for the harvest field in the next week or two. If you care to consider sending me back to Park at all please write within that time as I may leave here on very short notice.

I may go to the coast to San Francisco and stop at the Chronicle Office and see what they know of my father. What do you know of him? Can you tell me what he meant by the phrase in the agreement drawn up between you and he where he says "these presents"? Wish you would tell me all you know of him. You always seemed as though that was something you did not care to talk to me about and now if you do not care to send me back to Park let me know what you do of my father.

Very truly yours,
(signed) M. Healy Wolfe.

July 5, 1907.

Dr. E. O. Campbell, M. D.,
Gambell, St. Lawrence Island,
C/o U. S. S. Revenue Cutter THETIS,
Nome, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Campbell:

Yours from Chicago was receivedand I was very glad to hear from you. Accept thanks for the very appreciative words which you sent to cheer me.

With regard to the books at Gambell that are in your care, if it is your purpose to sell them to the natives you can do so, accepting whatever you think wise in return, and use the money received from them for procuring other things needed at the island. If you wish the books for your own reading I most gladly donate them to the Mission library.

The Lord bless and keep you and your wife and bring you safely to your field of work and privilege. I am getting along very slowly but I think gradually gaining. Mrs. Jackson and the daughters would send love if they knew I was writing.

The July number of the Woman's Home Missionary has illustrations of yourself and wife, Mr. & Mrs. Waggoner, and Mr. Davis.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education for
Alaska.

July 5, 1907.

Mr. William A. Kjellmann,
216 East Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Texas.

My dear Mr. Kjellmann:

Yours of July 1st is just received and it places a very different phase on the matter of salary for a trip to Norway. I think that Dr. Grenfel misunderstood your letter. I will send him a copy of your letter to me.

I am very slowly improving from my surgical operation. Remember me very kindly to your wife and daughter.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education for
Alaska.

Enclosure.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

"Over the ages comes down to us
A sweet old message that readeth thus:-
'Help those women who labored with me'!
And, methinks, could St. Paul look down and see
The gleaners who follow the reaping band,
Where the fields lie whitening in every land,
He would call from Heaven's third height of glory
'Help those women"--Anon.

From the days of the Apostles the value of Woman's work, in ways distinctively womanly, in the missionary and evangelistic activities of the Church, has been recognized and encouraged. The faithful women who labored with St. Paul in the gospel, whose names have been inscribed by him on an imperishable roll of honor, have been followed by a long line of like-minded laborers, -more numerous to-day than ever before in every active and aggressive period in the history of the Church.

The hearty co-operation of the women of the Presbyterian Church in the home field antedates the origin of the Home Board itself; and, for a century or more, they have ministered through organized bands to the necessities of the missionaries on the frontier. This was the 'controling purpose' which held together the Woman's Sewing Societies of the olden time. As one has happily expressed it(1)"They combined to give where they could, and to labor where they could not give, to lighten the burdens and brighten the homes of those devoted ones battling for the Lord on the rugged frontier. As the cool mountain springs are to the majestic Hudson, so those time honored sewing societies are to the noble, organized Woman's work of to-day! They were the far-off sources from which all this glorious work for women sprang. They pursued the even tenor of their way through many changes in Church and State, in spite of indifference and ridicule, all the while keeping the welfare of the missionary at heart with perennial devotion. They were the nurseries for the idea that woman's work was needed to supplement man's work in the outward aggressive activities of the church, and if first for Domestic Missions, then, naturally enough, for Foreign Missions."

The great central agency, now knows as the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, so wonderful in its present developments and so far reaching in its influences, is the outcome of a movement which, at the first, was not only slow of growth, but was singularly misunderstood and bitterly opposed. It grew out of repeated

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(1. Historical Sketch of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, by Mrs. S. F. Scovel of Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23, 1879.)

appeals from missionaries and laymen on the frontier who were brought face to face with conditions which existed among the unreached masses of the native populations in the Rocky Mountain Territories. Within the limits of the great missionary field which was providentially committed to Sheldon Jackson's care in the spring of 1869, the problem of reaching these unevangelized masses was confronted and its solution attempted in what seemed to be at the time the only practical way. Here in close relation with a mixed multitude of the representatives of all lands vere concentrated all of the Mormon, nearly all of the Mexican and about one third of the Indian population of the country.

To reach these lapsed, pagan and semi-pagan masses, which dominated the sections in which they were located, by the ordinary modes of approach, under the rules and conditions originally framed for the Home Board was impossible. Its charter limited its sphere of influence to the preaching of the gospel, presumably among English-speaking people, and its founders had never anticipated a situation such as confronted our pioneer missionaries in the early seventies, when they were brought into close contact with the dominating influences of degraded superstitious and unmitigated heathenism, within the limits of their newly formed Presbyteries and Synods. It was equally impossible to reach these "exceptional classes," as they were then termed, effectively under the provisions and modes of operation of the Foreign Board. Its resources were inadequate for such a work, and its field was so wide that its gaugewas necessarily fixed at about one missionary for every three million of the world's population. As a matter of fact this Board could not see its way clear to support continuously during this decade a single missionary within the bounds of Dr. Jackson's great field, nor could it do anything for the degraded Mormon element of Utah, which so sadly needed the uplifting influences of the gospel of Christ.

In view of these difficulties and limitations the Superintendent of this needy field was convinced from the first that a new agency must be employed to meet this emergency and prepare the way for the preaching of the gospel. This agency, which had been so successfully ~~been~~ employed in foreign lands, was the Christian school. It was a natural and certainly a legitimate conclusion that inasmuch as the mission school was a necessary adjunct to the work conducted by the Foreign Board in the Indian Territory it was just as necessary to success in work conducted by the Home Board among the Indians of Colorado or Arizona. If it were a necessary agency to reach those who did not welcome the gospel, and for the most part were hostile to it in the Republic of Mexico, it was quite as necessary among the bigoted opposers of the gospel in Utah, and New Mexico. It was also a natural and legitimate conclusion that it was just as necessary and seemly that the Christian women of our land should join in a systematic effort to bring the deliverance of the gospel to the degraded and deluded women and children of Utah and Alaska and the Southwestern Territories, as to the degraded and deluded women and children of India and China.

While, for the reasons already given, the Home Board was not at liberty to use its funds for the establishment of mission schools there was apparently no alternative but to seek the voluntary help and cooperation of the women of the churches, whose hearts the Lord had touched in the inauguration and development of this important auxilliary work. A hint as to its practical value and also as to its mode of operation had been already given within the limits of Dr. Jackson's field, by a little band of devoted women, representing different denominations in the State of New York, who had formed a Union Missionary Society for the purpose of establishing schools in New Mexico and Arizona. The first impulse to this movement came from the appeals of an earnest christian lady who had accompanied her husband, an officer of the army, to his military post in New Mexico.

While there her heart was stirred within her as she realized that this goodly heritage of the Nation, which for many years had been under the protection of its flag, was practically throughout its vast extent without the influence of the gospel, and almost wholly given over to the influences of a corrupt form of Christianity, but little better than heathenism. The letters which she wrote with respect to this spiritual destitution to her mother Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, of Auburn N. Y., were read, or sent, to some of her relatives and personal friends. Moved by these representations a little circle of workers was formed, under the leadership of Mrs. Martin with a view to supporting a missionary teacher in the city of Santa Fe. This informal organization was effected in the summer of 1867. It was known as the Santa Fe Association, and its first undertaking was the establishment of a mission school in that old historic center of government and influence. Through the active cooperation of Mrs. Julia M. Graham, a warm personal friend of Mrs. Martin, a similar Association on a larger scale was organized in the month of March 1868 at the Bible House in New York City, which was called "The New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado Missionary Association.

To this larger and more influential organization the Auburn Society became auxiliary and Mrs. Graham was made its first President.

This Association in its first year "paid the salary of a Bible reader and teacher in Santa Fe, assisted in defraying the expenses of a missionary in Arizona, another in Colorado; aroused interest in behalf of the Pima and Navajo Indians; sent out Bibles, tracts and three Communion Services. In all $1,203.50 were raised. In the following year money was raised for the purchase of valuable property at Sante Fe upon which were buildings used as church, parsonage and school house. Then followed the establishment of a Mission at Las Vegas, the purchase of buildings there and the erection of a church."

tion of a church." (1)

In the preceding chapter mention was made of the Ladies Union Missionary School Association, located at Albany N.Y., which undertook the support of the school at the Pueblo of Laguna for the first three years of its existence. This Association was organized as a branch of the New York Society on a stormy day in the month of March, 1871. In the following year it was incorporated so as to hold land for mission purposes. It proved to be a valuable auxiliary to Dr. Jackson's work in a time of need, but, like the parent society, which was also helpful at several points, according to its ability, it distributed its work among the locations where the need seemed to be greatest, irrespective of denominational influence or control.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the founders of this Union Missionary Society and its several auxiliaries, were the first to respond to the call for organized work in the support of missionary teachers and evangelists on our western frontier with a view to supplementing the work of the churches. In some cases also they were privileged to prepare the way for the tardy advance of the Missionary Board.

They were the first to break with the tradition so long held by many in the churches that woman's work in the home field was limited to the preparation of missionary boxes or the securing of funds to supplement the deficiencies or reductions of the missionary's salaries. The call which they heard was recognized as the call of God and in responding to it by direct efforts to save the lost and uplift the degraded of their own sex in the benighted regions of our new possessions, they became the advance guard of a mighty and ever increasing host of ministering women whose field extends now over a vast Continent and whose influence is felt for good in every quarter on the land.

In the spring of 1870, when organizations auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions located at Philadelphia, were being formed all over the country the Presbyterian contingent of the New York Society, which seemed to have a controlling influence in its deliberations, decided to sever its connection with the Union movement "in order to organize a new denominational Society which should combine Foreign Missions, with the Home work, which had been the impulse of the first movement." After this organization, to which was given the name of "The Ladies Board of Missions," was formed the Union Society was reconstructed and continued its work along the lines which it had followed in the past.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Graham the Ladies Board of Missions made itself auxiliary to the Home and Foreign Boards and sought the cooperation of auxiliary societies for both branches of the work. At the close of its first year it reported forty seven auxiliaries and receipts in money amounting to $7,647.06. From this date it contributed to both branches.

(I. First Annual Report of the New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado Missionary Association.)

both departments of the mission work, but the larger part of its funds were given to the new developments and advanced movements of the United Church in the foreign field. The sphere of its operations in the home field field was mainly in the territories committeed to Dr. Jackson's care and his advice and cooperation were sought in connection with the points which the officers of this Board decided to supply.

On the 8th of July 1872, Mrs. Graham, President of the Ladies' Board wrote:--

"Your Rocky Mountain Paper reaches me regularly and I read with much interest the great work that is doing in the formation of Presbyteries, organizing new churches, &c. I wish that I could say that we could send you help, but our Board is as yet a little thing, although I hope its usefulness may increase in the course of time. You are quite aware that we look on New Mexico as one of our fields of work, rather discouraging in some views, yet I trust the seed is there planted which shall bud forth to the glory of God. If you had a little leisure who knows the country so well, and could give us a little sketch for our magazine, I think it would do good, or perhaps you could get some one with more time to write it. Although, like St. Paul, in labors many, yet I know that you are ever ready to do more. It is a strange thing, but true that those who do most can always do a little more, so on this principle we lay the matter before you."

At a later period -- January 1st 1873 -- she wrote:--

"We shall always look to you to suggest objects of work and interest. If we can do them, of course we will. Whenever you can give us some of your jottings of travel I shall be thankful and try to make the best use of them."

A practical difficulty in connection with a proportionate distribution of funds between the two agencies of the Church is suggested in another letter under date of January 5th 1874:-

"Dear Dr. Jackson--

I send you one of our annual reports and hope that you will have a notice of it ~~for~~ in your paper. Dr. Dickson thought that we had not done much for the Home Work, but our report shows the contrary. At all events we have done all we could. It is perhaps, unfortunate for us that we did not turn our attention exclusively to Foreign Missions. If we had done so we should have had a much larger receipt to show. Now when we have lost so much by our adhesion to the Home Work, that Board dont give us any credit for it."

From this and other indications it was evident to Dr. Jackson that no adequate support could be secured for the great work which was looming up before him in connection with the evangelization of the unreached masses ~~on~~ of the "Exceptional Populations" of the country, except through a central organization which had but one aim and which could appeal directly to the churches on its own merits and in its own behalf.

From abundant evidence in hand it is clear that he was the proposer and first advocate of concerted action among the women of the Presbyterian Church to accomplish this end. In this he stood almost alone at the first and it is safe to say that in no other undertaking in which he was engaged was he subject to so much misapprehension and determined opposition. From the beginning of the year 1870 he published earnest, pathetic appeals, addressed to Christian women in behalf of the many thousand of benighted women and ignorant children, within the limits of our territorial possessions, who were living without the knowledge of God and were as utterly neglected as the perishing multitudes in far away heathen lands. In 1872 he commenced the publication of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, which was made the special advocate of this feature of woman's work. In its advocacy at this time, however, much wisdom and no little tact were required with respect to the manner of its presentation. There was a deep-seated and widly prevalent prejudice in the minds of many against the so called "Exceptional classes" in the territorys, and where this did not exist there was a tendency to regard their condition with indiference, or to depreciate any efforts which were being made to better their condition or transform their lives.

Recognizing the fact that there was less of this scepticism as to results, in the minds and hearts of christian ladies whom he addressed, and that where it did exist, it was more easily overcome, he made his appeal for help first, and mainly to them.

His good judgement was apparent, also, in leaving the school work in the background until its need was felt and its place assured, through the natural and unforced developments of the work of the missionaries on the field. Hence in the first years of this advocacy emphasis was laid mainly upon the building of chapels, the raising of funds to supplement the salaries of missionaries, where the expenses were excessive or where development of new work at points of special interest among the Mormons, Mexicans or Indians called for special funds which the Board was unable to supply. Meanwhile he gladly availed himself of aid furnished by the Ladies Union Missionary Associations or by individual contributors who were moved to respond to his appeals.

In 1873 the Presbyteries of Colorado and Wyoming,-- Utah being included in the latter,-- endorsed the recommendation of Dr. Jackson that the churches within their bounds should be encouraged and authorized to form destinct societies in the interests of the Home Mission work. In the same year he prepared and published a blank constitution for the use of congregations desiring to avail themselves of this recommendation, which became the basis of similar organizations, in after years, all over the country.

One of the first churches of the Presbytery of Colorado to lead in this movement was the 17th Street Church of Denver with which the Jackson family was connected, and Mrs. Jackson was made President of the society at the date of its organization.

In the early developments of this movement, strange as it may seem in the light of present conditions, every suggestion that the sphere of woman's work in the home field should be enlarged so as to include the establishment of mission schools, or the raising of funds, except as supplemental to the missionary's salary, was met with disfavor or open opposition. The leaders of the Foreign Board strenuously objected to it as an interference with their recently established work for women in heathen lands, and the officials of the Home Board at this time did not see their way clear to authorize or commend it. The Senior Secretary, Dr. Harry Kendall, although not favorable to it at the outset, because of the limitation imposed upon the Board, was one of the first to recognize its importance, and, after a careful study of the situation from the standpoint of the missionaries on the frontier, gave to it his hearty and unqualified support. From this time onward he was closely allied with Sheldon Jackson in a long-contimued and persistent effort to gain for this advance movement the approval and sanction of the highest judicatories of the Church."(1) As the result of their united labors the General Assemblies of 1872 and 1873 recommended that the women of the church should attest their interest in this department of work by generous contribution of money as well as in the preparation of "boxes of clothing" for the missionaries and their families.

The Assembly of 1874 reiterated this recommendation and designated the months of October and November in which special attention should be given to the raising of money in the as several societies or churches, for the Home Board. In this connection the Board was directed to appoint suitable women in the different sections of the country to bring this matter to the attention of the churches and societies in their respective districts.

In the Assembly of 1875 there was a marked advance over all previous deliverances. After careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings this Assembly authorized the organization of a distinct Woman's Home Missionary Society, with auxilliaries, under the advice and control of the Board of Home Missions. This unequivical action cleared the way for the formation of auxilliaries throughout the Church and several Presbyteries and Synods promptly recommended the formation of such societies.

The Assembly of 1876 gave additional emphasis to the movement which was now assuming much greater importance and was commanding attention in every part of the land by authorizing the Synods to appoint committees of women within their bounds to cooperate with the Board in the prosecution

In the religious newspaper "The Interior which was not friendly to the movement at that time, this alliance was facetiously set forth as follows: "Question. Wherein does the Board of Home Missions principally consist? ~~Ans~~ .

Answer. The Board of Home Mission principally consists of Dr Kendall of New York and Dr Jackson, the flying horseman of the Rockies."

of this work. Following this action committees were appointed at the autumn meetings ensuing, by the Synods of Albany, Cincinnati, Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Pittsburg. "With the increase of Woman's societies, says a writer in the Presbyterian Encyclopaedia, the school work began to assume such proportions that it had to be reckoned with. Consequently the Assembly of 1877, recognizing the fact of its existence, formally authorized the Board of Home Missions to assume charge of it and enlarge it as rapidly as the Women's societies provided the funds."

The marked advance in the deliverances of the Assemblies of 1875, 1876 and 1877 was due largely to the fact that Drs. Kendall and Jackson conducted popular meetings in the interest of this movement, during the sessions of these Assemblies, which aroused much enthusiasm and concentrated the attention of the Commissioners upon the points where legislation was needed to make the work more effective. They were ably seconded and heartily supported in all the steps taken for the development of the work, here and elsewhere, by Dr. Kendall's associates, Dr. Dickson, by Timothy Hill, representing the aborigines of the Indian Territory, Thomas Frazer representing the "exceptional population" of the Pacific coast, as well as by the entire force of the missionaries at the front, who were ~~free to fact~~ the problem of evangelizing the masses of these alien, semi-pagan residents of their own appointed fields.

To the seven Synodical Committees above mentioned seven more were added by the spring of 1877, but as yet the movement had not culminated in a central association.

This was owing partly to the fact that many of the leading workers in the various organizations which had been formed or were forming had the impression that it would be better to work through such associations as the Ladies Board of New York which already had great influence and worked in the interests of both Boards. Another cause of delay was owing to the strenuous objections made by the leading representatives of the Foreign Board in New York and the Woman's Foreign Mission Board in Philadelphia to the creation of another destinct Association for Mission work which in their judgement would conflict with the agencies already established. Through all the phases and developments of this movement Sheldon Jackson held persistently and consistently to the view that the best results could only be secured for the home work by the creation of a destinct central society. His experience on the field had convinced him that the work to be done was of such a character that it must stand on its own foundation and make its appeal on its own merits and in proportion to its relative importance and urgent necessities. It was evident to him also that no just proportion could be assigned to either department of the work through the agency of a Union Society without the danger of precipitating a conflict of opinion if not of antagonistic interests. In the Home Board itself there was no settled opinion or outline of definite policy in reference to the best modes of procedure prior to the middle of the decade in which the movement originated. On the 17th of June 1875 Dr. Kendall Writes:-

"Dear Brother Jackson:-

We have yours on Woman's Work. I think I shall lay the matter before the Board next week and ask for a committee of five to take the matter into consideration as to "ways and means." My mind starts the following queries. Give me your thoughts on the subject.

Ist. Shall we try to bring the New York Society to become wholly Home Mission?

2. Failing in that, shall we adopt or recommend it as it is? or Shshall we organize another society with headquaters here? Would not that bring us into collision with Mrs. Graham's of the Foreign Missionary Society and its auxiliaries? or 4 Shall we dispense with a great Central Organization such as Mrs. Graham's or the Foreign Missionary Society at Philadelphia, and work only Presbyterially and Synodically beyond the individual church? I should like your views about it. If this Committee advise a vigorous movement I shall recommend that you come east, about the time the fall meetings are held, and work as far as possible through them, then through the Synods, and then in the cities and large towns, until the beginning of January, perhaps longer."

These queries indicate very plainly the difficulties connected with the introduction of this new agency so as to take up the work efficiently and at the same time avoid unnecessary friction with the recognized agencies, united or separate already at work.

From the first, as already intimated, Dr. Jackson was convinced that the best results could not be secured for the field he represented and other fields where like conditions prevailed, except through a central National organization. He realized its possibilities in advance of most of his contemporaries and could see no necessity for friction or interference with other agencies for agressive work. Hence he labored in season and out of season to accomplish this end, in anticipation of the day when all the mission work of the country should be under the care and direction of the Home Board.

With a view to pushing the interests of this phase of the work more vigorously Dr. Kendall, under date of August 30th, 1875, writes:-

"Dear Brother Jackson:-

We want you to come East and make a campaign, first among the Synods and then in the cities, and in working the matter up. We would like you to visit as many of the Eastern Synods as possible, and if it comes convenient to be at New York, New Jersey, Albany, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh, Central and Western New York; all or as many as possible and as far East as possible, other things being equal, for here is the money. After the Synods we must move among the masses, stirring up the women in city and country in this great work. If we cannot organize as we would, we must work as we did last year, only more extensively and vigorously. We wish you to confine yourself before the Synods to Woman's work and the Sabbath school work, and leave the general missionary appeals to others or to themselves. But press home on them this general feature — Woman's and children's work for women and children on Home Mission fields. When we, — Dr. Dickson and myself,- get back from Western Synods we shall want a conference with you at the office to lay out our work for the remainder of the fall and winter. I think you had better make your arrangements to remain East if need be, until the holidays and perhaps longer. As we propose an advance movement, our only safe course is to push it with all our might."

The instructions contained in this letter were carried out at the time designated and the campaign so carefully outlined had much to do with the shaping of events in the after development of the work, meanwhile the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian kept before the Church and its ministry the needy condition of the fields for which this provision was being made and the necessity for prompt action in their behalf. On the 28th of January 1876 a plan for the co-operation of the woman's societies with the Board was adopted and published. Up to this date, however, the question of "school work" had not been officially considered. In several instances the missionaries on the field had established schools under the direction of the Superintendent, where funds had been provided by independent societies or individuals, but the Board did not assume the authority to plant them or to formally accept the charge of them. In the autumn of this year a gift of $500.00 was placed in the hands of the Treasurer for the employment of teachers in Utah, under the supervision of the missionaries. In connection with its acceptance the following action was taken:—

"Resolved,: That the Secretarys be authorized to expend the amount thus contributed for the purpose indicated, without further committtment by this Board." This cautious deliverance blazed the way for the consideration and hearty approval of educational work on the Home field by the Assembly of 1877, as rapidly as the Woman's societies should provide the funds. In December of the same year the school work among the "exceptional populations" was formally undertaken by the Home Board and the first teachers, sixteen in number were commissioned.

In January 1878, by previous arrangement, Dr. Jackson addressed a series of conferences and public meetings in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the interests of this work. At this stage of its development the opposition to the movement which had been slowly gathering force in some quarters was manifested in open antagonism toward those who advocated or encouraged it. One of the most active leaders in this opposition was a well-known official of the Board of Foreign Missions, highly esteemed as a tireless worker in the world wide field; but who verily thought he was doing God a service in opposing this new departure in the line of woman's work in the Home field. In a circular semi-official letter which was prepared and sent out by him in January to the churches and places of assembly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey where Dr. Jackson was advertised to speak, he denounced the movement as an ill advised scheme to capture the women who were organized for the foreign work, and predicted that the result would be a misappropriation of the funds, if not a diversion of them altogether, in some sections , from the foreign field.

Some of the assertions made in this circular were (1) That "the chief aim of this movement was to make a break in woman's work for (heathen) women" by securing a diversion to the Home Treasury through the timely discovery of actual heathen within the limits of the United States; (2) "That Dr. Jackson chiefly and all the time and Dr. Dickson on occasion "were responsible for pushing this matter upon the attention of the Assembly; (3) "That it would be a real detriment to our Home Mission families by exchanging boxes sent to them direct, for funds sent to New York"; (4) "That the movement would sweep Foreign Missions proper out of the west entirely, and would develop a selfish national church;" (5) "That the disposition of the Home Secretaries to meddle with Foreign Missions would lead to neglect of their own proper charge." In connection with some of the first mentioned statements the writer makes the following appeal. "You and your sisters have enlisted for the heathen women of your generation, for all of them, and in just proportions; for the few in your country and the millions abroad. Will you lose sight of your sublime errand to balance funds with Boards? Will you drop one half of what you are doing in distant lands merely to satisfy the ambition of Secretaries? I say then this movement will land in a most unjust disproportion of work, and to a lavish waste of funds in unpromising home fields taken up in mere rivalry and will keep up in jealousy and confusion among the Boards."

To the personal allusions and ex parte statements made in this open letter no reply was made in the public assemblies to which it was sent, or to the columns of the Rocky

Mountain Presbyterian. It was shown, however, with convincing force that the condition of pagan and lapsed masses in Alaska, Utah and the Southwestern Territories, living under the flag, and recognized as the wards of the nation, called for special effort which could not be compared with or measuerd by the standards of the foreign field.

As an evidence of the inability of the Foreign Board to meet this emergency the facts were cited that within the limits of the great field covered by the Synod of Colorado, which contained the largest number of the exceptional population of the country, there was not *then* and had not been for years, a single missionary commissioned by this Board; and also that the Indian tribes within its boarders which had been given over to the care of the Presbyterian Church under the administration of President Grant, had been neglected and left without a teacher or preacher, so far as *this* agency was concerned, for a period of six or seven years.

Furthermore it was made plain that the object of the movement, for which an impartial hearing was demanded, was not to devide but rather to increase the activity and efficiency of the women of the church, a mere tithe of whom were at the time enlisted for aggressive mission work.

Nothing daunted by the opposition which met him at every turn in these trying days Sheldon Jackson supplemented his addresses by personal letters to influential women in all parts of the land with special reference to the formation of a central organization for the unification of the work so auspiciously begun. With a view to bringing this matter to a decision it was arranged by the friends of the cause that a meeting should be held in Pittsburgh during the sessions of the Assembly of 1878. This meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church on the 24th of May. Mrs. W. A. Herron of Pittsburgh was called to the chair and Mrs. Wilson N. Paxton was made the Secretary of the meeting. A proposal to form a Board, similar in some respects to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, to be located in New York City was presented and explained. As the number of representatives present was relatively small and the sentiment divided as to the best method of procedure, it was suggested, as preliminary to further action, that a Committee of twelve ladies should be appointed to confer with the Ladies' Board of Missions in New York, as to the propriety od having this organization devoted exclusively to the work of Home Missions so that it might become the official organ of the Woman's Home Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian Church. This suggestion met with favor and was at once adopted. Mrs. S. F. Scovel of Pittsburgh was made Chairman and Mrs Boyd of New Jersey Secretary of the committee.

The conference as previously arranged, was held in New York City, July 11th, the Committee having spent the preceding day at Elizabeth, in special prayer for Divine guidance. The Ladies' Board after careful consideration declined to make the proposed change in their organization and the Committee in accordance woth precious instructions, called a convention of the Synodical Committee to meet in the Bible House, New York City.

This meeting was held on the 13th of December 1878 and resulted in the formal organization of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions." This modest title was assumed to avoid the possibility of a conflict with the existing institutions, and for several years it continued to be the official title of this central organ of communication between the Board of Home Missions and the Synodical Committees.

The officers of the new organization were:- Mrs. Ashbel Green, President; Mrs. S. F. Scovel, and Mrs. J. E. Dunn vice-Presidents; Mrs. F, E. Haines, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. D. Bedle, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. M. E. Boyd, Treasurer.

"Who that remembers that occasion", writes Mrs. Boyd in after years, "does not recall the solemn hush of that hour when the Master through the sweet calm voice of our chairman, Mrs. Scovel, talked to us of holy service. "If I wash not thee, thou hast no part with me," and if I then your Lord and Master, wash your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet." It was to render service to our Divine Lord through the person of our benighted and neglected fellow-countrymen, that this organization was effected and work begun. The field of operation was the exceptional population of our land; the object to enlighten and Christianize them. Surely such a gigantic enterprize, undertaken by a few feeble but earnest women, was not the product of human invention, else its history would have been written long ago in disgrace and failure."

Mrs. Green held the position to which she was called with rare ability and whole-hearted devotion to the work during its formative period and until her death on the 16th of August 1885. She was succeed by Mrs Darwin R. James, a leader of national reputation, who by her noble example, undaunted faith and unceasing devotion to this sacred trust has won the hearts, inspired the confidence and stimulated the endeavors of all who labored with her. Her period of service has been one of continuous advance and enlargement; and with undeminished vigor she still presides over the noble band of consecrated women who have joined hands and united prayers with her in this good work.

It will be admitted by all who are familiar with the events which led up to the formation of the Woman's Executive Committee that Mrs. R. F. Haines of Elizabeth, N.J., who by unanimous consent was chosen to be its Corresponding Secretary, was the most active and efficient agent in the formation and shaping of this enterprise. Her correspondence with Dr. Jackson in its incipient stages and developments indicates the wisdom of her counsels as well as the depth of her interest, which never seemed to flag despite the discouragments and conflicts of opinion encountered on every hand. Her sweet spirit and saintly life were manifest in all her labors and trials; and, with unreserved dedication she gave "her brain, time, money and strength freely and voluntarily to this cause." As one of the missionaries in Utah once expressed it:- "To many of us, the Woman's Executive Committee seemed to be personified in Mrs. Haines, and its energies and lively sympathies to be concentrated in her. She embodied its faith, its daring spirit, its conquering aggressiveness, and the largeness of its desire concerning the work which has been committed to it."

To facilitate the work of this new organization Dr. Jackson offered the free use of the columns of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian. This offer was gratefully accepted and the paper became the official organ of the Committee.

Its name was changed January 1st 1881 to the broader title "Presbyterian Home Missions" to accord with the wider sweep of its range and influence. At the close of this year he presented the paper with its greatly augmented list of subscribers to the board of Home Missions.

Four years later the Executive Committee undertook the publication of a magazine in the interests of its work which was named the Home Mission Monthly." Within a few months of its issue it numbered ten thousand paid subscribers and its success under the able and efficient management of Mrs. Delos E. Finks, its only editor, has been phenominal.

To this work Mrs. Finks came with the experiences of more than a decade of blessed service as the wife of a devoted home missionary in Colorado, having crossed the plains on her bridal tour in the early seventies. The magazine has not only been self-supporting but has paid over to the general fund a large sum in the aggregate from its surplus over all expenditures, year by year. On its twentiety anniversary its surplus for the year was more than $2.500: "enough" as the Secretary puts it, "to support five day school teachers in Porto Rico and Cuba."

In 1880 the Woman's Board of Missions of the Southwest and in 1882 the Woman's Board of Missions of Long Island, connected their home work with the Executive Committee. One year later the Ladies' Board of Missions of New York disconnected their home department, which was also consolidated with the Woman's Executive Committee.

Thus, at length without friction or abatement of zeal for either cause, conflicting interests were harmonized and a great National Association pledged to the work of home evangelization grew up alongside of its sister organization for the evangelization of the world. The motto of the one was "The world for Christ": the motto of the other was "Our

Country for Christ, that through its influence the world may be more quickly brought to the knowledge of Him." The methods and proportionate expenditures along its own lines did the work effectively, and perhaps all the more successfully because the leaders of each had a free hand and a wide unrestricted field. None of the evil things which were prophecied concerning the division or transference of funds and the wrecking of the foreign work, in some sections of the land, ever happened in the practical working of these organizations. Within the limits of the Presbyterian Church it was soon found that there was ample room for both; and marvelous was the growth of each as in generous rivalry this ever increasing host of noble women labored side by side, for one or both, as it seemed best to them, for the furtherance and extension of the kingdom of their Common Lord. In 1885 the field of work assigned to the Woman's Executive Committee was enlarged by the addition of a department of instruction for the benefit of the ignorant masses of the colored race in the South. A year later the needy whites of the Southern mountains were included, by action of the General Assembly, within its sphere of work and influence. In 1893 a Young People's Department was added to promote intelligent, systematic work among the various organizations of young people in the Church, and a Superintendent of Schools was appointed to have general oversight of the educational work. In 1895 there was a further enlarfement of the work to include missionary effort among the imigrant populations of foreign tongues in the mining and other industrial sections of the country. Another advance was made in the same year in the commissioning of women other than teachers, for missionary work in the homes of the mountaineers of the South, and whereever similar work should be needed. In 1897 the name was changed th "The Woman's Board of Home Missions" to indicate more clearly the National scope of its work. In the smae year the maintenance of preachers of the gospel in churches connected with or growing out of the mission schools, was undertaken. In 1899 the mission teachers of this Board followed the flag to Porto Rico and Cuba; and in the schools and hospitals and mission stations already established there a work of marvelous extent and still more marvelous transforming power has already been accomplished.

During the first year of its existence the Woman's Executive Committee supported twenty teachers commissioned for its field and its receipts from all,sources were $5,296.

At the close of the seventh it reported 144 teachers and receipts amounting in the aggregate to $109,154. At the close of the fifteenth year three hundred and fifty-three teachers and $333,899.

In 1906, twenty eight years after its organization, this splendidly equipped agency for the evangelization of our land reported a teaching force of 481 and an offering of more than half a million dollars. While the direct influence of this work can only be estimated by the mathematics of the angels, its reflex influence has been very great. It has developed a noblier type of womanhood and a higher ideal of patriotism. And it has added immeasureably to the effective working force of our churches by diverting lives that otherwise might have been aimless and worldly minded into the nobliest forms of christian life and activity.

The story of its conquest over superstition and sin; of its wonderful influence in moulding sentiment and quickening the public conscience in dealing with the aboriginies of the land; of its influence as a potent factor in exposing and resisting the debasing influences of Mormonism at the Capitol, of the Nation, as well as in the strongholds of its possessions; of its marvelously rapid growth and widely diversified forms of consecrated and concentrated activities — do not properly come within the range of this chapter. Suffice it to say that this Woman's Board is to-day the (largest and most efficient evangelisitc agency of its kind in this or any other nation of Christendom.

The writer has watched this movement from its earliest beginnings and development, has sympathized and labored to some extent, with those who were its prime movers in the day of small things, and it has been his aim mainly to present mainly the facts which relate to that period of its history and growth; to the intent that honor may be given to those who toiled at the foundations, to whom in the fullest sense honor is due.

July 9, 1907.

Rev. William Nat Friend,
Golden, Colorado.

My dear Mr. Friend:

In your letter of January 14, you mention that you hoped to be able to send me an enlarged photograph of the one which I sent you. Were you able to accomplish your purpose? As I have not received the photo I fear it may have gone astray. If the photo was not sent and it is not convenient for you to do so why let it go.

We have it just now very hot here and I sigh for the cool breezes of Colorado. With earnest wishes for the prosperity of your Church, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education for
Alaska.

July 9, 1907.

Mr. Alexander Johnson,
2139 North Pennsylvania Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I accept the State Corresponding Secretaryship for Alaska with much hesitation. I would gladly serve but am very much out of health and find it difficult to keep up my regular work.

If, at any time you can find another man from Alaska who is well and strong to do the work please drop me. Until you find such a man I will try and serve. Last spring when it was time for the annual report from Alaska, I was undergoing a severe surgical operation in a Philadelphia Hospital, and that is the reason you did not receive an annual report.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

2 Enclosures

July 10, 1907.

Mrs. E. D. Thomas,
Wrangel, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:

The Bureau of Education has appointed Mrs. Pusey as teacher at Wrangel for the coming year. Mrs. Pusey is a widow; she was educated and brought up a Presbyterian , married a Methodist Minister, and went with him as a missionary of the M. E. Church to Brazil, where he died. She has returned to her friends in the States and offered herself and has been appointed Government teacher at Wrangel. I understand that she is an earnest consecrated Christian and hope she will prove of great assistance outside the school room in helping Mrs. Tamaree in lifting up the native women.

I am slowly gaining my strength since a severe surgical operation on the 13th of last March. Remember me very kindly to your husband.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 10, 1907.

Mrs. Ella Boole,

Woman's Board of Home Missions,

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mrs. Boole:

The Bureau of Education has appointed Miss Dotty Hewett, a graduate of the High School of Kansas City, four years in the academic course of the University of Missouri, and three years in the medical course in the same institution, as teacher at Hoonah.

She is represented as an earnest Christian and I think is a member of the M. E. Church. We are expecting great things of her in teaching the native women the laws of health and hygiene, as well as the ordinary school instruction. If she shows an aptitude in the health line she may be employed as a general teacher for Southeast Alaska, going from place to place and trying to left up the women.

The Bureau has also appointed Mrs. Pusey for the Government school at Wrangel. You will remember her as one who expressed a preference for some Spanish speaking country, and I had hoped that you would secure her for Porto Rico; but when she had offers from both your Board and the Government she chose to go to Alaska. I am expecting that she will do not only work in the school room but will also be of great assistance to Mrs. Tamaree in helping the natives out of the school.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 10, 1907.

Mr. Paul Thompson,
Office of "Recreation",
4 West 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 8th instant is received, also copies of "Recreation", for which please accept thanks.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 12
Washington D.C. 7

Mr C. E. Thatcher
Exposition Station
Norfolk Va

My dear Mr Thatcher

Yours of July 10th received
I am informed by Mr Studds that you as Secretary of the "District Mining Co of Nome" in the exchange of stock from the "District Mining Co" to the Topkok Ditch Co. certified or gave the list of shareholders in the District Mining Co, who desired to change their stock for that of the Topkok Ditch Co. In the transfer by a clerical error the Ditch Co have sent me my stock in the name of Shelton Jackson, instead of the correct name Sheldon Jackson
Where can I send the certificate of stock to whom to have the error corrected? Will it need an

1. July 12, 1907.

L. R. Hamersley & Co.,
1 West 14th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Yours Circular of July 10th is received. In the blank furnished me is not sufficient room to give the data that you inquire for. I therefore send you an account which was preparded for the History of my Alma Mater, Union University, Schenectady, New York, from which you can gather all the data you may wish.

If you will refer to the publication "Who's Who in America"of 1907, you will see a very complete list of such information as desired in a condensed form.

Kindly send me fuller particulars with regard to the character, size, number of pages, and scope of the volume you propose to publish, when I will be better able to know whether I shall care to get it. Just now my available funds are low and I am not indulging in the purchase of books to any considerable extent.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure.

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Rev Robert Laird Stewart D.D. Lincoln University Chester Co. Pa

Rev Robert G. McNiece D.D
1148 Blaine ave Salt Lake City

Ex Gov John G. Brady, ~~27~~
C/ Reynolds-Alaska Development
Co. 27 State St Boston Mass

Elmer Ellsworth Brown Ph.D.
Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

Rev George L. Spining D.D.
South Orange N Jersey

Hon Darwin R. James
Brooklyn New York

Rev Charles L. Thompson D.D. LL.D
156. Fifth ave N. York. N.Y

July 12, 1907.

Dr. Lowell M. Mc Afee,
Park College,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Dr. McAfee:

Yours of July 5th with regard to Healy Wolfe is received. It might be a good plan for you to write him that you are willing to take him back and give him another chance with the understanding that he is to provide for himself, as so many others are doing in the College.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

)PERSONAL)

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1907.

Rev. T. L. Brevig,

Teller, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Brevig:

Mr. Harlan Updegraff of this office who is making the tour of inspection this season of the Alaska schools and reindeer stations, will, I trust give you a visit of sufficient time to learn the situation at your station. I hope you will talk with him very freely. He will have copies of the new Regulations governing the Reindeer Stations. I hope you will read them very carefully and not commit yourself to anything until you have weighed the matter in your own mind, as there are some very important changes involved in the new regulations; also talk very freely and plainly with Mr. Updegraff with regard to any points that you feel are unjust to the missionary societies. He is unbiased in the matter and only wants to get at the truth and to find out what is for the best interests of the reindeer, the Government, and mission stations, and the native people of Alaska.

I know you will be greatly pleased with him.

The reindeer which your Society have already earned will not be affected materially by the new arrangements, as the new plans can not be made retroactive in their operation, unless your Society of its own voluntary will sees fit to give up its claims to the Government. As an individual and not an official I do not think that this is for the best interest of the native people, the missions, or the reindeer enterprise; therefore I want to caution you to look at the matter very carefully before you commit yourself.

The regulations requesting the missionary societies to keep accounts of expenses, report the same to the Government annually; also to keep certain apprentices and report concerning them; also to allow a full and free inspection by the Government Agent of the herd, seems to be perfectly proper, and I think the missionary societies will be glad to grant such permission. The request, however, that the missionary societies should give the entire net income to the care of the apprentices and return all the reindeer they have earned from the Government back to the Government, I think is an unjust request and would not meet with popular favor if it is pressed.

I understand that the new Regulations are in the nature of an experiment, and if they prove to be unjust in any degree will be amended in the future. It is necessary, therefore, as already intimated, to frankly tell Mr. Updegraff wherein the new regulations are unjust and not for the wisest interest of the enterprise.

Very sincerely yours.

Sheldon Jackson

(PERSONAL.)

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1907.

Mr. Axel E. Karlson,
Unalakleet,
Alaska.

My dear Sir:

Mr. Harlan Updegraff of this Office, who is making the tour of inspection this season of the Alaska schools and reindeer stations, will, I trust give you a visit of sufficient time to learn the situation at your station. I hope you will talk with him very freely. He will have copies of the new Regulations governing the Reindeer Stations. I hope you will read them very carefully and not commit yourself to anything until you have weighed the matter in your own mind, as there are some very important changes involved in the new regulations; also talk very freely and plainly with Mr. Updegraff with regard to any points that you feel are unjust to the missionary societies. He is unbiased in the matter and only wants to get at the truth and to find out what it for the best interests of the reindeer, the Government, and mission stations, and the native people of Alaska. I know you will be greatly pleased with him.

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Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(PERSONAL.)

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1907.

Superintendent of
Friend's Mission
Kotzebue Alaska

My dear Sir:

Mr. Harlan Updegraff of this Office, who is making the tour of inspection this season of the Alaska schools and reindeer stations, will, I trust give you a visit of sufficient time to learn the situation at your station. I hope you will talk with him very freely. He will have copies of the new Regulations governing the Reindeer Stations. I hope you will read them very carefully and not commit yourself to anything until you have weighed the matter in your own mind, as there are some very important changes involved in the new regulations; also talk very freely and plainly with Mr. Updegraff with regard to any points that you feel are unjust to the missionary societies. He is unbiased in the matter and only wants to get at the truth and to find out what it for the best interests of the reindeer, the Government, and mission stations, and the native people of Alaska. I know you will be greatly pleased with him.

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Very sincerely yours,

([illegible].)

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1907.

Superintendent of
Friends Mission
Deering, Alaska

My dear Sir:

Mr. Harlan Updegraff of this Office, who is making the tour of inspection this season of the Alaska schools and reindeer stations, will, I trust give you a visit of sufficient time to learn the situation at your station. I hope you will talk with him very freely. He will have copies of the new Regulations governing the Reindeer Stations. I hope you will read them very carefully and not commit yourself to anything until you have weighed the matter in your own mind, as there are some very important changes involved in the new regulations; also talk very freely and plainly with Mr. Updegraff with regard to any points that you feel are unjust to the missionary societies. He is unbiased in the matter and only wants to get at the truth and to find out what it for the best interests of the reindeer, the Government, and mission stations, and the native people of Alaska. I know you will be greatly pleased with him.

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Very sincerely yours,

([illegible].)

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1907.

Supt of Swedish Mission at
Golovin Alaska

My dear Sir:

Mr. Harlan Updegraff of this Office, who is making the tour of inspection this season of the Alaska schools and reindeer stations, will, I trust give you a visit of sufficient time to learn the situation at your station. I hope you will talk with him very freely. He will have copies of the new Regulations governing the Reindeer Stations. I hope you will read them very carefully and not commit yourself to anything until you have weighed the matter in your own mind, as there are some very important changes involved in the new regulations; also talk very freely and plainly with Mr. Updegraff with regard to any points that you feel are unjust to the missionary societies. He is unbiased in the matter and only wants to get at the truth and to find out what it for the best interests of the reindeer, the Government, and mission stations, and the native people of Alaska. I know you will be greatly pleased with him.

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Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 15, 1907.

Mr. William A. Kjellmann,
216 East Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Mr. Kjellmann:

Yours of July 10th is received, and I am very much obliged for the caution concerning the moss. I will communicate at once with Mr. Wood in London on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 15, 1907.

Mrs. Ella C. Heizer,
Highland Park,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Mrs. Heizer:

I understand that your commission is made out for Shakan and that Doctor Hamilton will send your appointment together with transportation order by mail in a day or two, to Dexter, Iowa, as he is afraid it may not reach you at Highland Park Station in time.

I am very glad that you are going to Shakan where you will be able to develop some of the boys you started at Sitka. The more religious work you can get out of them the greater progress they will make in their divine life.

Praying that the blessing of the Lord may go with you, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson.

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

COPY.

THE KJELLMANN-BAILES CO.

San Antonio, Texas.

July 10th, 1907.

Sheldon Jackson, Esq.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:

Your favor of the 5th inst. was received this morning and in thanking you for the same I wish to say, that when you write to Dr. Grenfell please mention, or draw his attention to the fact that now is the best time for him to arrange for moss, if he intends to take a herd this fall. If he is to buy the moss in central part of Norways mountain like we had to because we had no time to prepare, he will find it an expensive affair ,while he can save several hundred dollars on the moss alone by having it gathered and stacked, one load in each stack, during August and September, than the fall rains and frost will do the rest and the moss can be handled wthout sacking it and with the least possible loss in transporting it to seacoast. The gathering and stacking should be done at the most convenient point for a short transport, and as near a good harbor as possible, where it could be picked up by boat at any time. Necessary arrangements for this can easily be made from England or this country by mail.

I feel that Dr. Grenfell is liable to get "stuck" on the moss question unless he takes all possible precaution. You remember what it cost us, and know what a saving could be made on the moss item if properly attended to in time, and a word on this point may help the enterprise. With best wishes for a speedy recovery and perfect health

I am Yours very truly,

(signed) Wm. A. Kjellmann.

July 16, 1907.

Very Rev. A. A. Hotovitzky, Editor,
Russian Orthodox Messenger,
15 E. 97th Street, New York, N. Y.

My dear Friend:

Please accept thanks for four copies of the March supplement of the Russian Orthodox Messenger, containing a very valuable history of the work of your Church in Alaska. We are very glad to have it for our Government library.

Please communicate my thanks to Bishop Innocent when you write him.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

In the religious newspaper "The Interior" which was not friendly to the movement at that time, this alliance was facetiously set forth as follows: "Question. Wherein does the Board of Home Missions principally consist?

Answer. The Board of Home Mission principally consists of Dr. Kendall of New York and Dr. Jackson, the flying horseman of the Rockies."

July 16, 1907.

Doctor Wilfred T. Grenfell,
C/o Steamer S. S. Strathconia,
via St. Johns, Newfoundland,
Labrador.

My dear Doctor Grenfell:

I send you copy of a letter from Mr. Kjellmann in which he calls attention to the importance of securing the reindeer moss early in the fall. I mail a copy of the same to Dr. Wood in London.

Wishing you God's blessing through the season,

I remain

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

July 16, 1907.

Dr. Frank H. Wood,
Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E. C., England.

My dear Sir:

I enclose you a recent letter from Mr. Kjellmann calling special attention to the reindeer moss question, and stating that if arranged for early this fall can be had much cheaper.

When you have things arranged for action I will be glad of a line from you letting me know how you get along. The Lord bless and direct you in this movement, so important for the welfare of the Eskimo in Labrador.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

1 Enclosure.

July 16, 1907.

Rev. Edward P. Wells,
    Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Brother Wells:

Doctor Robert L. Stewart, formerly of Golden, Colorado, is writing up some reminiscences of the early days of the Church in Colorado, and I am trying to collect for him some photos for illustrations. If you or your family have a photograph of yourself as you appeared back in the 70s or thereabouts, I would be very thankful to get a copy. If you cannot spare the photograph permanently, I will make an effort to have it returned to you later.

I hope you are in the enjoyment of good health and that the Lord's hand is dealing gently and lovingly with you as the years come on. Mrs. Jackson and my two daughters, whom you knew in Denver, are living in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

[illegible]
Washington D.C. July 1907

Mr Thomas Lane
64 Wabash Av. Chicago Ill

Dear Mr Lane
Your letter of July 12th is received.

I enclose you draft on New York for one thousand dollars which please invest for me in "Nome Electric Light & Water Co." at 6 pr cts. for 5 years.

As to stock of the "Pipe Works" as suggested by Mr Taylor & yourself in accordance with your letter of the 12th inst. Where the loan is perfectly safe, I prefer the loan to stock, as I do care to be able to call it in on short notice.

As I wrote you before the main thing is to have it safe.

You can supply me either of the above investments as you prefer. I may be able to send you some additional in a year or two ~~the~~ later.

Sincerely yours
Sheldon Jackson

July 6, 1907.

Mr. N. Hartz,
Callisensvej 42, Hellerup
Teff. Hell. 219y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of June 16, from Copenhagen is received. In March last I passed through a severe surgical operation and am now in no condition to furnish you in full the information for which you ask concerning the Eskimo of Alaska. However, I will have mailed to you the latest Reindeer Report , which will give you some information regarding the Eskimo.

I think the introduction of reindeer into Greenland would be a very great blessing to the Eskimo population of that region. Doctor Grenfel, Superintendent of the Royal Missions of the Deep Sea Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, is trying to introduce the reindeer among the Eskimo of ~~that country~~ Labrador.

I will be very glad to receive any literature concerning the Eskimo of Greenland that is written in the English language. Regretting that I have not the strength to comply more fully with your request, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education for
Alaska.

Article on Eskimo
sent under separate
enclosure.

ELECTROS. at the Concord.

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Sad Story.

Sitka, A.

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Boy's Dormitory, Sitka.

Group of Eskimos, Congregational Leaflet.

Laundry , Sitka.

Bows and Arrows, Lieut Allen pp. 132.

Geyser Yellowstone Park.

Kyaks, Congregational Leaflet.

Drying Fish, Nushagak.

Eskimo Monuments, Togiak.

Copper River Indian, Lieut. Allen p. 79.

Interior Greek Church, Sitka.

Boys and Girls Dormitories , Sitka.

Sea Lions, Elliott, p. 87.

Curious Shag, " " 125.

Eskimos, St. Lawrence Island,

Travelling with Reindeer, From our Animal Friends,

D & R G. R.R. Climbing LaVeta Pass, Colorado.

Road on Frazier River,
Glamour of the Arctic,
Arctic Storm at Sea.
Yoltee Gorge, Colorado.
Loading Reindeer on U. S. Cutter,
Eskimo Spearing Walrus.
A Colorado Mountaineer,
Close Quarters, Colorado.
S. J. Original Wood Cut,
Eskimo Boy.
Muir Glacier,
Fort Wrangell, Totems.
Totems.
Herd Reindeer.
Siberian Herders.
Revenue Cutter Bear.
Teller Reindeer Station.
Eskimo Belle.
Mrs. A. R. McFarland, (orig.)
Sledding with Reindeer (Siberia).
Spearing Walrus, Tail Piece.
Reindeer Tail Piece.
" " "

LIST OF PHOTOS FOR PUBLISHING.

Alaska: Miss Esther Gibson,
Harry R. Thornton,
Rev. & Mrs. J. H. Kilbuck,
Austin Kelly & Jackson,
Brady Kelly & Jackson,
W. A. Kelly,
Mrs. J. W. McFarland,
Mrs. A. R. McFarland,
Rev. S. Hall Young, D.D.,
John H. Carr Unga,
Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Gambell,
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Lopp,
John G. Brady,
S. J. & Group of Esjimo Children,
R. C. BEAR in Arctic Ice,
Native Village Sitka,
Mrs. Paue & Children.
S. J. and Eskimos St.Lawrence Island,
S. J. & Group of Eskimo Children.

Minnesota. Presbyterian Church & Manse, Rochester,
David C. Lyon
John Frothingham
James "
J. C. Caldwell
Robert Strong
Wm. R. Mercer
Rev. & Mrs. H. L. Craven
A. H. Kerr
John L. Gage
Western Wisconsin. Rev. Chas. Thayer
Rev. Stuart Mirchell

Arizona. W. C. Beebe
Cook
Zuni Village
Rev. &. Mrs. J. A. Merrill
Tabernacle, Phenix
Pima Indian Woman
Dr. &. Mrs. Henry K. Palmer, Zuni
Moqui Village
W. H. Jackson Cooking "flap jacks"

New Mexico.	Rev. & Mrs. R. R. McFarland George G. Smith Church at Las Vegas School at Albuquerque Church at Santa Fe Laguna Pueblo Procession Rev. J. A. Annin Wooden Cart of Mexico Corpus Christi.
Utah.	Geo. W. Leonard Josiah Welsh Melancton Hughes R. G. Mc Niece Polygamy in Low Life
Colorado.	Rev. Lewis Hamilton, Rev. W. F. Teltsworth Rev. Henry B. Gage Rev. Gibson Lowrie Rev. & Mrs. Robb Rev. & Mrs. Hinks 1st Pres. Church, Lake City. Manse, " " Rev. A. R. Day Rev. J. C. Eastman Rev. J. L. Merrill Rev. Geo. M. Darley 17th Str. Pres. Church, Denver Capitol Avenue " Pres. Church, Golden, Colo. Rev. Robert Laird Stewart.
Wyoming.	Rev. H. P. Peck, Rev. Wm. E. Hamilton, Kreb's Memorial Pres. Church, Cheyenne. Rev. H. L. Arnold Rev. Kephart Pres. Church, Laramie.

Society of Washington Artists,
Washington Water-Color Club,
National Fine Arts Society.

Bradley Phillips,	Chippewa Falls,	1860	) Wisconsin.
Wm. W. Mc Nair,	Eau Claire	"	)
D. C. Lyon	Winona	"	
Sheldon Jackson	La Crescent	"	
Jno. Frothingham	Galesville	1861	
Jas. "	Sheldon	"	
H. Chapin	Owatonia		
A. H. Kerr	St. Peter		
S. Hazlett	Lake City		
Wm. Speer	" "		Minnesota.
George Ainslie	Rochester	1863	
John W. Allen		1867	
A. J. Stead		"	
J. L. Gage		"	
J. A. Annin			
H. A. Mayhew		"	
J. G. Patterson		"	
R. H. Cunningham			)
Lewis Hamilton		1870	
Alanson R. Day		" ?	
Chas. M. Campbell		"	
Thos. E. Bliss			
Geo. S. Adams		"	) Colorado
Wm. F. Beebe Animas		"	
Geo. Rice		"	

Henry B. Gage		
J. Gibson Lowrie		
Wm. G. Brown	1871.	
David H. Mitchell	"	
John F. Stewart	"	
Edward P. Wells	"	
Wm. E. Hamilton	"	
Wm. G. Kephart		(Wyoming.
Franklin H. Arnold		
John G. Cowlick		
Melancthon Hughes		
Edward E. Bayliss		
Josiah Welch		) Utah.
Sam'l L. Gillesoie		
Heo. W. Leonard		
Robt. G. Mc Niece		
David F. McFarland		) New Mexico.
Jas. M. Roberts	1872	
John Menaul	1871	
John A. Annin	"	
Lyman B. Crittenden		
Wm. C. Rommell		
Wm. S. Frasketon		) Montana.
James R. Russell		
John D. Hewitt		
Milton L. Cook		
Chas. L. Richards		

Wm. Hamilton F. M.

H. M. Giltner) Nebraska.

J. T. Baird

J. C. Elliott

S. A. Mc Elhinney, Iowa

Wm. Mc Candlses

Thos. H. Cleland, Jr.) Iowa.

(COPY)

Collonial Secretary's Office
St. John's, Newfoundland.

January 31st, 1907.

Dear Sir.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date 7th instant in reference to a conversation that you had with Dr. Grenfell respecting his work on the Labrador and the proposal that he has made to the Government of this Colony as to the introduction of domesticated reindeer among the inhabitants of the Labrador.

I have perused your letter with very great interest and pleasure, and am glad to have been favoured with the views of one so competent to express an opinion as to the feasibility and desirability of introducing domesticated reindeer into the Labrador His Excellency the Governor of this Colony has gone to some pains to determine the matter of the existence of reindeer moss in that locality, and by sending a number of specimens of moss that he collected last year during a visit to Labrador to authorities in London, has placed beyond doubt the fact that there is an abundance of such moss.

I am giving my personal attention to this matter, and I hope to see my way clear to deal with it in a practical manner before very long. In the meantime, I shall avail myself of your kind suggestion and communicate with the Secretary of the Interior at Washington for a copy of the reports in his possession on domes-

ticated

Hon. John G. Brady,
Boston, Mass.

reindeer.

With renewed thanks for your kind and interesting letter, believe me,

Very sincerely,

(signed) J. W. Paul.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Executive Office,
27 State Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

July 20, 1907.

Mr. Bryan,

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Bryan:

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Stewart of Lincoln University is writing a history of the early Presbyterian work in the Rocky Mountains and would like to get hold of a photograph or other likeness of John Menual. If you know of any of his relatives or friends please enclose this letter to them. I should like to procure a photograph of him for publication.

Thanking you for your inter4st in the matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 20, 1907.

Rev. John Taylor Baird, D. D.,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Dear Doctor Baird:

Dr. S. L. Stewart of Lincoln University is preparing a history of early Presbyterianism embraced in the Iowa movement and I would like a photograph of yourself for publication. One as you appeared in the early 70s would be preferred.

Trusting that you can accommodate us and thanking you for your trouble in the matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
Geo Conard

July 20, 1907.

Rev. Charles L. Richards,
Poynette, Wisconsin.

My dear Brother Richards:

Doctor S. L. Stewart of Lincoln University is preparing an early history of Presbyterianism in the Rocky Mountains, and we would like one of your photographs for publication If you have one as you appeared at Bozman, Montana, it will be preferred.

Trusting that you can accommodate us and that you are in good health, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
[illegible]

July 20, 1907.

Rev. Milton Lewis Cook,
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania,
R.F.D. 38.

My dear Brother Cook:

Doctor S. L. Stewart of Lincoln University is preparing an early history of Presbyterianism in the Rocky Mountain and we want a copy of your photograph or other likeness, for publication. If you can send us an old one of the 70s or 80s it will be preferred.

Thanking you for your trouble, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
[illegible] Leonard.

July 20, 1907.

Rev. C. Rommel, D.D.
Cornwall, New York.

Dear Brother Rommel:

Doctor Stewart of Lincoln University is preparing an account of early Presbyterianism in the Rocky Mountains, and we would like a photograph or other likeness of yourself for publication. One as you appeared when at Helena, Montana, preferred. If you will kindly send me one, I will be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
Per Concord

July 22, 1907.

Mr. Charles W. Birtwell,

Library of Bostown Children's Aid Society,

43 Charity Building, Bostom, Mass.

Sir:

Your postal of the 19th instant is received. The lacking Report for 1908 is not only not published yet but is not written. Kindly drop us a postal in March, 1908.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 22, 1907.

Dr. Edgar O. Campbell,
Dear Dr. Campbell:

Your letter of the 15th instant is just this morning received. Miss Anderson has been appointed for St. Lawrence Island, I presume you have already met her at Seattle. I trust that she will prove very helpful to you and your wife.

I am sorry that Mr. Marcus, of S. Foster & Co. is not keeping up his store. While in Seattle you had better have a conferencewith Mr. C. H. Blackand possible he would like to outfit a store at St. Lawrence Island in place of Mr. Marcus.Better yet,it would be if you could organize a company of a few natives who would put up the bone and ivory sufficient to buy supplies next season and start a store with one of your best natives in charge, and not have any white men's store on the Island. As long as the ammunition is for the use of the natives and not a money-making operation for white men, I think the Cutter would take the ammunition from Nome. At any rate, I would have a talk with the captain on the subject.

In reply to your letter I wrote you some time ago concerning the Commentaries and other books at Gambell. Lest you do not get the letter at Nome I repeat that, if the natives want to buy the books you can sell them at such a price as you think best and use the money in the interest of the Mission. If the natives do not want to purchase then you can place the books in the Station Library as a present from myself.

(2)

Praying that God will safely return you to your field and give you a warm welcome from the natives, and with kind remembrances to Mrs. Birtwell, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 22, 1907.

Rev. Edward P. Wells,

Northeast, Erie County, Pa.

My dear Brother Wells:

Your note of July 19th together with your photograph came safely this morning, for which accept thanks.

I congratulate you on the privilege of having two sons missionaries in China. In the absorption of my own work in Alaska I had failed to note their going.

As I previously wrote you, my two daughters whom you knew in Denver, are both at home unmarried; one is a lawyer, has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the other is an artist, and housekeeper for her mother. They are in good health.

I am very glad to hear that Mrs. Wells and yourself are in comfortable health. Last March I had a severe surgical operation in Philadelphia, from which I have not recovered my strength , and probably will not for some months yet. The operation was from disorders brought on by hardships of my early Rocky Mountain work ; still I have a showing of being fairly comfortable possibly for some years yet.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Well, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 22, 1907.

The Director of
The Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept thanks for a copy of Bulletin No. 287 on the Juneau Gold Belt of Alaska, by Mr. S encer, and also A Reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, by Mr. Wright.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

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Duplicate

July 22, 1907.

Dr. Edgar O. Campbell,

Dear Dr. Campbell:

Your letter of the 15th instant is just this morning received. Miss Anderson has been appointed for St. Lawrence Island. I presume you have already met her at Seattle. I trust that she will prove very helpful to you and your wife.

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Praying that God will safely return you to your field and give you a warm welcome from the natives, and with kind remembrances to Mrs. Birtwell, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 23, 1907.

Rev. H. L. Moorhouse, D.D.,

Secretary, Baptist Home Missionary Society,

312 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Doctor Moorhouse:

This office has received an application from Mrs. H. S. Atkins, whose husband is the Pastor of the Baptist Church at Sperryville, Virginia.

They would like to go to Alaska, Mr. Atkins as missionary and his wife as government teacher. I think they are willing to go to Copper Center, as they have not designated any particular section of Alaska.

I send you copies of their recommendations which have been sent to this office. Kindly make such inquiries as you think best and if your Society will commission him the Government will, without doubt, appoint her in place of Mrs. Clevenger, resigned, as teacher of the native school at Copper Center, at a salary of $80 per month for the five months in which the school is kept. If Mrs. Atkins is appointed teacher she will have free rent of the government teacher's residence, and of course can take her husband in with her without additional rent. This arrangement may perhaps prove helpful to your

Society. Kindly let us know as soon as convenient, as they ought to start very soon if they get in during the summer, otherwise they may have to wait until November or December until the streams freeze over.

I greatly regret that sickness prevented my attending the grand convention that the Baptists had in Washington some weeks ago.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Enclosures.

July 23, 1907.

The Lewis Publishing Company,
265 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

The express package was safely received this morning, and I enclose herein a New York Draft ($7.50/100) paying for the same. I wish to thank you very much for your interest in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

July 25, 1907.

Mr. Alexander S. Calder,
209 Quince Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Calder,

It has just occurred to me that I have ~~been~~ neglected to look after my life-mask. Is it still in your possession; if not, what did you do with it? The bust I know is at the Presbyterian Historical Rooms.

Among my bills I find ~~one for~~ the life-mask separate from the bill for the bronze bust.

I hope you are in good health and growing in your profession.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 25, 1907.

Rev. John M. Shields, M. D.,

Perea, New Mexico.

My dear Dr. Shields:

In looking through my photographs of the Missionaries I find none of yourself. If you have one that you can spare I would consider it a great favor if you would mail it to me.

I hope as the years pass along you are enjoying good health. I met your son a few years ago at the General Assembly at Buffalo.

With kind remembrances to your wife and family, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 25, 1907.

Jose Ynes Persa,
Pajarito, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Persa:

In looking over my photographs of the old Missionaries, I find none of yourself. If you have one that you can spare I would count it a very great favor if you would send me one by mail.

How are you prospering all these years since I have seen you? I shall be very glad to hear from you again. With kind regards to your family, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 25, 1907.

To The Presbyterian Missionary,
At Taos, New Mexico.

My dear Brother:

I am collecting the photographs of the early missionaries of New Mexico. I am unable to locate any member of the family of the Rev. James M. Roberts, the first missionary at your place. I have an impression that his widow is still living; if you have any knowledge of herwhereabouts kindly send me her address. If you have not, perhaps you can secure a loan for me from some of the Mexicans of the Photograph.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson